

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

8 - 14 November

1948

Number 98

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox Vaccinations

SCAPIN 1939, subject "Vaccination against Smallpox" dtd 1 Nov 48 rescinds SCAPIN 921 dtd 4 May 46, subject: "Vaccination Against Smallpox" and SCAPIN 1013 dtd 11 June 46, "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".

By the rescission of SCAPIN 921, the prohibition of the use of alcohol for disinfecting the skin in preparation for vaccinations has been removed. Present Ministry of Welfare instructions, Ministry Order No. 36, August 10, 1948, permit the use of alcohol provided the skin is permitted to dry prior to the application of the vaccine.

Health Department Budgets for 1949

The importance of obtaining a sufficient budget to support essential Public Health Programs is recognized. However, the necessity for making budget demands known early is not always fully appreciated. It is probable that many prefectures are already preparing preliminary budgets for the next fiscal year and some may even be preparing detailed budgets at this time. The earlier suitable budgets are prepared and submitted together with a strong justification therefore, the more likely the Health Department is to receive a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers become fully informed and work closely with Health Department officials in the preparation and submission of their budget in order to ascertain that allocations for health programs are adequate or at least a fair share of the total prefectural budget.

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

Medical Social Workers

Very few of the people who are now employed as medical social workers in the Model Health Centers have had any previous training or experience in this work. For this reason it is very important that they receive the minimum amount of training necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to schedule a special short training course for these personnel because there have not been a sufficient number of full time permanently employed workers assigned to the Model Health Centers to justify the holding of such a course. However, the Ministry of Welfare reports that the number of full time medical social workers is increasing and they expect that by the end of December most of the Model Health Centers will have full time workers employed.

The Ministry of Welfare (by Ho-Hatsu No. 32, 9 Nov 48) has announced to the chief of each prefectural Health Department that a special short training course, of approximately 10 days duration, for medical social workers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo sometime in February 1949. The exact date will be announced later.

The importance of this course is recognized by all and a full attendance is expected. Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture should immediately check to see whether or not a suitable full time medical social worker has been engaged by the Model Health Center and if not, he should immediately take steps to insure that such a person is employed by the Model Health Center at the earliest possible date and not later than 1 January 1949. This action is necessary in order that he or she may have time to get acquainted with organization and operation of the Health Center before attending the special course in Tokyo in February. It is important that every prefecture (Model Health Center) send a representative.

Health Education

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No. 96, above subject. In addition to the three one-week courses announced in Weekly Bulletin #96, a fourth one-week course of instruction in Health Education will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 to 18 December. This is another in the series of special short courses being given for key personnel from each Model Health Center.

Health Education is one of the most important functions of the Health Center, but as yet it has not received sufficient attention. Consequently, it is highly important that the person in charge of Health Education in each Model Health Center attend this course. In some instances, this may be the Health Center Director himself.

Detailed instruction will be given concerning the ways in which the Health Center should conduct Health Education activities and information supplied regarding educational aids which are available. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors.

Trachoma Control

Trachoma is an important public health problem in Japan and one that has not received sufficient attention in the past. Now that the pressure from public health emergencies has been greatly relieved and Health Departments are able to carry on normal activities, it will be possible for them to devote more time and effort to trachoma control.

Public Health and Welfare Section will continue, as in the past, to stress trachoma control at the national level and Military Government Health Officers should lend all possible assistance and encouragement to prefectural and local health authorities in planning and executing local trachoma control programs. Excellent work is already being done under the supervision of Military Government Health Officers in some prefectures.

Inclosed with this bulletin (Incl. 1) is an article entitled "A Discussion of Trachoma" prepared by Captain William C. Caccamise, Military Government Health Officer, Chiba Military Government Team. Subject article was published in the FEC Surgeon's Letter, Vol. III, No. 11, dated 1 November 1948 and is being reproduced herein for the benefit of Military Government Health Officials. This excellent article should be of considerable interest to all Military Government Health Officials and will serve as a valuable source of information for those unfamiliar with the disease.

With reference to sulfonamide therapy subject article is primarily concerned with sulfadiazine. It will be noted however, that sulfadiazine is not readily available in Japan at this time. Both sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole are effective and are available in Japan.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation

Representatives of the newly formed Japan Food Association will make calls on Public Health Officers of Military Government Teams for the purpose of arranging contacts with appropriate Food Sanitation Officials of the Prefectural Government. The purpose of these visits will be to establish a Prefectural Food Association with a mission of increasing the sanitation and quality of food and the establishments handling or processing food in the Prefecture. Articles on sanitary procedures in the handling and processing of food will be disseminated to these Food Associations by the Japan Food Association in Tokyo.

Animal Diseases

The following animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 November:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u> | <u>Number of Cases</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Hiroshima | Blackleg | 1 |
| Aichi | Swine Erysipelas | 2 |
| Nagano | Swine Erysipelas | 2 |

Veterinary Laboratory

Approval was given to finalized plans for the consolidation of the Nishigahara Laboratory with the Kodaira Animal Hygiene Laboratory located at Kodaira, Tokyo-To. This move is in the interest of efficiency and economy in the production of animal biologics.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Education

Curricula for Class A and B Nursing Schools and Public Health and Midwifery post graduate courses of one year duration have been formulated. These have been planned in credit hours in order to make it possible for college credit if the nurse wishes to pursue her studies. This will also aid in evaluation of credits for those who study abroad.

Publications

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a small pamphlet on "Facts About Nursing" to be used in the recruitment program in the high schools. Articles will be printed in newspapers and information disseminated over the radio.

A small illustrated pamphlet regarding tuberculosis is now ready for distribution at ¥35 per copy. First half of the book on Communicable Disease Nursing by T. Lynch is also ready, price ¥200. It has been necessary to put this book into two parts. Please send your orders to Dr. C. Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,740 pieces of the various types of IIT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 24 - 30 October.

A total of 4,410 pieces of the various types of IIT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 31 October - 6 November. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 6,048 lbs. of 10% IIT dust, 899 gallons of 5% IIT residual effect spray, and 21,341 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 187,600 lbs. of 10% IIT dust, 7,250 gallons of 5% IIT spray, and 31,486 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,496,225 lb of 10% IIT dust, 513,766 gallons of 5% IIT spray, and 63,731 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 1 October totaled 509,860 cc.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for October, November, and December included the following four categories in the specified amounts:

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Amount of Allocation</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Welfare Institutions | 3,000 metric tons |
| Government Demand | 5 " " |
| Waterworks Repairs | 1,500 " " |
| Medical Supply | 1,000 " " |
| Total | 5,505 metric tons |

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included in Inclosure 2. Further detailed prefectural breakdown is included in Inclosure 3 for the category "Waterworks Repairs."

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period October - December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, is included in Inclosure 4. Allocation tickets were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities, towns, and villages concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectural office of the breakdown of the allocations to the cities, towns and villages within the given prefecture. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment during the period 31 October to 6 November totaled 3,425 pieces to 17 prefectures as follows:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>DDT Duster</u> | <u>Knapsack Sprayer</u> | <u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u> | <u>Hand Sprayer</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Miyagi | | | 100 | |
| Niigata | | | 162 | |
| Toyama | 720 | 42 | | |
| Ishikawa | | 62 | | 12 |
| Fukui | | | 138 | 48 |
| Nagano | | 66 | | |
| Gifu | 200 | | | |
| Aichi | | 42 | 18 | |
| Osaka | | 3 | 2 | |
| Hyogo | | 30 | | |
| Shimane | | | 20 | |
| Tokushima | | | | 100 |
| Hiroshima | 200 | | | |
| Fukuoka | 400 | 50 | 150 | |
| Saga | | | 260 | |

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>DDT Duster</u> | <u>Knapsack Sprayer</u> | <u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u> | <u>Hand Sprayer</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kumamoto | | | 200 | |
| Oita | <u>400</u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Total | 1920 | 295 | 1050 | 160 |

Distribution of medical supplies and equipment during the month of September shows a decrease in non-controlled medicines, patent medicines, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, surgical dressings and former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. There was an increased distribution of controlled medicines, dental instruments, medical instruments, medical instruments and former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments. Distribution of medical supplies and equipment for the 3rd quarter varied considerably from distribution for the first half. See Table I, Incl. #5.

Miscellaneous drugs distributed during September showed increases in mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection ampoules and sulfadiazine tablets. Distribution of sulfathiazole tablets decreased nearly a million tablets from August sales. Third quarter average sales show an increase in mapharsen ampoules and sulfathiazole tablets over 1st half average sales, slight decrease in sale of bismuth subsalicylate ampoules and a decrease of nearly one million sulfadiazine tablets from August sales. See Table II, Incl #5.

During the month of September biologicals distributed were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Cholera vaccine | 347,000 cc |
| Typhus vaccine | 70,000 cc |
| Triple typhoid vaccine | 1,006,300 cc |
| Diphtheria toxoid | 890,330 cc |
| Diphtheria antitoxin | 78,637 cc |
| Smallpox | 255,475 doses |
| Anti-rabies | 74 doses |
| Anti-rabies (canine) | 76,500 cc |

As compared with August distribution, these figures represent a decrease in typhus vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and anti-rabies (canine) only. All the others listed showed substantial increases in distribution.

Penicillin distribution during September totaled 17,591 vials of American penicillin (200,000 oxford units each) and 296,742 vials of Japanese made penicillin (100,000 oxford units each). A final distribution of 809 vials of (100,000 oxford units each) American penicillin was made. This is a decrease of 5,626 bottles of 200,000 oxford unit penicillin and an increase of 77,263 bottles of Japanese penicillin 100,000 oxford units each. Third quarter averages for both American 200,000 oxford unit, and Japanese 100,000 oxford units are two to five times greater than the highest quarterly average figures. See Table III, Incl. #5.

Value of medical instruments distributed in September increased by about ¥ 800,000 over the medical instruments distributed in August. Third quarter monthly averages are the greatest thus far. See Table IV, Incl. #5.

The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed in September dropped more than 300,000 pieces from the August distribution. The value for these items, however, increased nearly ¥ 4,500,000. This is because a number of the pieces sold were large expensive units. The value of the dental materials sold in September dropped nearly ¥ 3,500,000 from August sales. Third quarter averages increased slightly in value over the first half averages in dental instruments, and nearly ¥2,000,000 over first half average in dental instruments. See Table V, Incl. #5.

A total of 1,019 pieces of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment was distributed in September. This represents a decrease of 51 pieces from the August distribution. The third quarter average for the total pieces sold is the highest average figure, being more than double the monthly average for 1947 and substantially

above other 1948 averages. Detailed breakdown by type is given in Table VI, Incl. #5.

Distribution of rubber sanitary goods for the month of September totaled 42,605 kgs., valued at ¥ 12,808,701. This represents decreases of about 31,000 kgs. and over ¥ 7,000,000 from August distribution. Third quarter averages of both kilograms and yen sales are markedly increased over monthly averages for any other period. See Table VII, Incl #5.

Textile sanitary materials distribution increased in staple fiber bandage cloth only. Absorbent cotton, gauze, triangular bandage and lint all showed decreases. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases in the distribution of all types of textile sanitary materials. For detailed breakdown, see Tables VIII and IX, Incl #5.

X-ray film distribution in September showed a decrease in all sizes of film except 8 x 10, 11 x 14, dental sizes, 120 and 35 mm. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases over other periods in all but two sizes. For detailed breakdown, see Table X, Incl #5.

A total of 4,299,335 santonin tablets was distributed during September. This represents a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tablets compared to the month of August. The average for the third quarter is substantially above average figures for any other period. See Table XI, Incl.#5.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total registrants | 90,273 |
| Arrests - Registered persons | 21 |
| Unregistered persons | 41 |
| Convictions - Registered persons | 15 |
| Unregistered persons | 40 |
| Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals) | 24 |
| Losses by fire | 5 |

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to one year, six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 300 fine to two years penal servitude including eight suspended sentences. Twenty-four registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Inspection of registrants | 1,681 |
| Investigations originated | 202 |
| Investigations concluded | 176 |
| Investigations not concluded | 305 |

Arrests were made of 77 violators of the Marihuana Control Law in five prefectures, all non-registrants.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross-Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign

The latest available official figures, as compiled from prefectural reports, covering the progress of the Japanese Red Cross - Community Chest Joint Fund

Campaign reflect a total of ¥ 461,488,153.16 raised (collected) towards the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 39.2% of quota. (Note: The National Quota has been lowered in an amount of ¥ 5,000,000 due to Yamagata Prefecture lowering its quota in this amount.)

Six prefectures (Fukushima, Saitama, Toyama, Gifu, Saga, and Miyazaki) have now reached or over-subscribed their quotas. The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign", setting forth the latest date of each prefectural report is given below:

| Prefecture | Goal | Amount Collected | Date Reported | Percent |
|------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| Hokkaido | 70,000,000.00 | 33,915,538.00 | 29 Oct | 48.4% |
| Aomori | 11,000,000.00 | 1,560,894.00 | 15 Oct | 14.0 |
| Iwate | 17,000,000.00 | 13,896,528.00 | 31 Oct | 81.8 |
| Miyagi | 16,000,000.00 | 256,220.00 | 20 Oct | 1.6 |
| Akita | 10,000,000.00 | 8,183,230.00 | 25 Oct | 81.8 |
| Yamagata | 20,000,000.00 | 1,551,278.37 | 30 Oct | 7.7 |
| Fukushima | 20,000,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 | 4 Nov | 100.0 |
| Ibaraki | 15,000,000.00 | 4,584,269.00 | 26 Oct | 21.8 |
| Tochigi | 21,000,000.00 | 2,940,000.00 | 25 Oct | 14.0 |
| Gumma | 12,000,000.00 | 3,305,000.00 | 23 Oct | 27.5 |
| Saitama | 16,000,000.00 | 16,125,125.00 | 4 Nov | 100.9 |
| Chiba | 25,000,000.00 | 2,302,697.64 | 31 Oct | 9.2 |
| Tokyo | 80,000,000.00 | 32,829,561.73 | 9 Nov | 41.1 |
| Kanagawa | 70,000,000.00 | 21,663,776.00 | 30 Oct | 30.1 |
| Niigata | 29,000,000.00 | 10,550,000.00 | 31 Oct | 36.4 |
| Toyama | 13,000,000.00 | 13,061,361.98 | 3 Nov | 100.5 |
| Ishikawa | 13,000,000.00 | 4,077,167.00 | 20 Oct | 31.3 |
| Fukui | 13,000,000.00 | 7,695,773.00 | 31 Oct | 59.2 |
| Yamanashi | 9,450,000.00 | 7,778,958.65 | 31 Oct | 82.3 |
| Nagano | 30,000,000.00 | 23,500,000.00 | 2 Nov | 78.4 |
| Gifu | 20,000,000.00 | 20,000,000.00 | 31 Oct | 100.0 |
| Shizuoka | 20,000,000.00 | 15,132,784.00 | 5 Nov | 75.7 |
| Aichi | 66,000,000.00 | 49,323,240.08 | 31 Oct | 74.7 |
| Mie | 20,000,000.00 | 12,353,050.00 | 4 Nov | 61.7 |
| Shiga | 11,000,000.00 | 6,371,217.00 | 27 Oct | 57.9 |
| Kyoto | 50,000,000.00 | 4,536,731.00 | 4 Nov | 9.1 |
| Osaka | 85,000,000.00 | 4,228,594.76 | 27 Oct | 5.0 |
| Hyogo | 60,000,000.00 | 2,079,992.73 | 28 Oct | 3.5 |
| Nara | 12,000,000.00 | 9,100,000.00 | 1 Nov | 75.9 |
| Wakayama | 9,500,000.00 | 7,580,138.00 | 1 Nov | 79.8 |
| Tottori | 9,000,000.00 | 2,510,274.00 | 28 Oct | 27.9 |
| Shimane | 10,000,000.00 | 4,429,115.00 | 30 Oct | 44.3 |
| Okayama | 21,000,000.00 | 16,731,354.00 | 31 Oct | 79.7 |
| Hiroshima | 30,000,000.00 | 16,294,946.00 | 31 Oct | 54.3 |
| Yamaguchi | 26,000,000.00 | 1,248,000.00 | 5 Nov | 4.8 |
| Tokushima | 15,000,000.00 | 5,331,000.00 | 31 Oct | 35.5 |
| Kagawa | 14,000,000.00 | 11,917,324.00 | 31 Oct | 85.1 |
| Ehime | 25,000,000.00 | 1,431,310.00 | 22 Oct | 5.7 |
| Kochi | 13,000,000.00 | 920,984.00 | 27 Oct | 7.1 |
| Fukuoka | 50,000,000.00 | 6,478,213.00 | 5 Nov | 13.0 |
| Saga | 12,500,000.00 | 12,500,000.00 | 31 Oct | 100.0 |
| Nagasaki | 20,000,000.00 | 500,286.00 | 27 Oct | 2.5 |
| Kumamoto | 21,000,000.00 | 1,681,457.00 | 27 Oct | 8.0 |
| Oita | 18,000,000.00 | 6,370,522.00 | 31 Oct | 35.4 |
| Miyazaki | 10,000,000.00 | 11,000,000.00 | 31 Oct | 110.0 |
| Kagoshima | 17,000,000.00 | 1,660,242.22 | 2 Nov | 9.8 |
| Total | 1,175,450,000.00 | 461,488,153.16 | | 39.2% |

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 101 through 104, of relief supplies for distribution in Japan have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 47.78 tons of the following relief supplies:

- a. 101st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Swathmore Victory on 11 October and contained 1.9 tons of Clothing (including shoes)
- b. 102nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Transport on 12 October and contained .16 tons of miscellaneous items (candles)
- c. 103rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Fairland on 14 October and contained 44.65 tons (food, 43.63 tons - clothing including shoes, 1.02 tons)
- d. 104th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pioneer Tide on 18 October and contained 1.07 tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 6,957.16 tons, consisting of the following:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Food | 5346.06 tons |
| Clothing (including shoes) | 1242.82 " |
| Medicines | 59.37 " |
| Cotton (raw) | 207.62 " |
| Miscellaneous (including soap, seeds candles, etc.) | 101.29 " |
| TOTAL | 6,957.16 tons |

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July 1948. The following report covers the status of "CARE packages for Japan" as of 31 October:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Total packages received | 19,979 |
| Total packages damaged | 373 |
| Total packages delivered | 4,031 |
| Total packages in process of delivery | 2,534 |
| | 6,938 |

Total packages on hand and not consigned 13,041

Child Welfare - Wandering Children

Ministry of Welfare Children's Bureau Instruction (Ji-Hatsu) #53, dated 5 November, subject, "Enforcement of the Drafted Urgency Program to Clear Out the Wandering Children", which is directed to Prefecture Governors for attention of police, labor, welfare and railroad officials, concerns the coming drive to pick up and attempt to hold those children still not under the control of their own families nor in institutions.

The order directs that a special committee be set up within the local Child Welfare Board to act as a liaison committee and directs cooperation of all concerned. It is not limited to pick-up of children, but directs that provisions of the Child Welfare Law and Child Labor Laws be enforced against those who are found to be violating these laws or other applicable laws and regulations.

The order provides for certain treatment of children in children's homes in order to attempt to definitely hold such children permanently, and suggests that methods of control should be discussed with Military Government Officials. It

further suggests that children in Homes for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogo-in) who are not now in need of the services offered by these institutions be removed to ordinary children's homes, foster homes, or be released in order that said facilities will be available for those children apprehended during the drive.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of September. Figures for August 1948 and for September 1947 are furnished for the purpose of comparison with the September report:

| | <u>September 1948</u> | <u>August 1948</u> | <u>September 1947</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Persons-Institutional | 144,882 | 144,613 | 223,742 |
| Persons-Non-institutional | 1,773,108 | 1,758,926 | 2,987,123 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 1,917,990 | 1,903,539 | 3,210,865 |
| In Cash* | 519,237,688 | 420,431,334 | 339,282,546 |
| In Kind | 23,266,546 | 58,633,714 | 70,371,751 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ¥ 542,504,234 | ¥ 479,065,048 | ¥ 409,654,297 |

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Institutional</u> | <u>Non-Institutional</u> | <u>In Kind</u> | <u>Cash*</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Hokkaido | 14,638 | 61,502 | 1,634,566 | 21,616,104 |
| Aomori | 1,918 | 30,732 | 172,106 | 8,470,341 |
| Iwate | 887 | 39,196 | 1,329,295 | 9,991,937 |
| Miyagi | 1,458 | 42,686 | 43,263 | 8,769,444 |
| Akita | 942 | 44,017 | 305,767 | 15,861,558 |
| Yamagata | 854 | 24,977 | 26,150 | 6,241,711 |
| Fukushima | 990 | 51,594 | 54,283 | 12,179,257 |
| Ibaraki | 1,279 | 36,630 | 84,681 | 6,142,792 |
| Tochigi | 1,165 | 22,669 | 119,748 | 6,216,222 |
| Gumma | 4,320 | 38,520 | 694,021 | 9,414,204 |
| Saitama | 1,375 | 41,854 | 4,400 | 12,771,070 |
| Chiba | 2,641 | 35,459 | 2,550,000 | 9,152,080 |
| Tokyo | 17,911 | 112,759 | 54,203 | 56,089,624 |
| Kanagawa | 4,703 | 41,723 | -- | 14,323,629 |
| Niigata | 9,958 | 57,703 | 162,492 | 13,484,546 |
| Toyama | 1,190 | 27,928 | -- | 7,998,306 |
| Ishikawa | 1,257 | 27,257 | 6,101 | 6,847,786 |
| Fukui | 508 | 20,649 | 991,950 | 6,448,034 |
| Yamanashi | 567 | 21,139 | 170,200 | 5,246,835 |
| Nagano | 3,135 | 44,833 | 358,405 | 13,547,180 |
| Gifu | 1,782 | 31,085 | 175,154 | 7,779,302 |
| Shizuoka | 5,451 | 45,508 | 1,697,670 | 12,260,373 |
| Aichi | 7,761 | 64,950 | -- | 17,081,569 |
| Mie | 911 | 36,007 | 6,944 | 10,411,634 |
| Shiga | 604 | 24,670 | -- | 5,320,302 |
| Kyoto | 3,559 | 50,046 | 4,494,086 | 14,087,585 |
| Osaka | 9,138 | 58,075 | 70,061 | 26,635,233 |
| Hyogo | 7,271 | 87,236 | 579,875 | 24,556,411 |
| Nara | 720 | 20,475 | 81,000 | 6,835,846 |
| Wakayama | 351 | 29,306 | 49,607 | 6,856,048 |
| Tottori | 915 | 17,585 | 921,779 | 4,962,798 |
| Shimane | 629 | 25,423 | -- | 7,034,958 |
| Okayama | 3,274 | 39,037 | 26,805 | 11,352,469 |
| Hiroshima | 3,242 | 43,295 | 48,667 | 17,509,655 |

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Institutional</u> | <u>Non-Institutional</u> | <u>In Kind</u> | <u>Cash*</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Yamaguchi | 9,406 | 32,050 | 530 | 11,312,492 |
| Tokushima | 1,978 | 26,648 | -- | 7,097,467 |
| Nagawa | 2,597 | 22,272 | 1,121,147 | 5,077,686 |
| Ehime | 957 | 33,185 | 178,783 | 9,937,728 |
| Kochi | 617 | 20,577 | 102 | 5,847,738 |
| Fukuoka | 1,699 | 17,507 | 1,370,275 | 5,985,081 |
| Saga | 2,981 | 49,084 | 1,968,616 | 6,306,441 |
| Nagasaki | 1,248 | 34,608 | 235,438 | 10,487,582 |
| Kumamoto | 1,608 | 36,812 | 127,799 | 10,130,386 |
| Oita | 1,487 | 21,976 | 1,217,901 | 5,740,584 |
| Miyazaki | 1,377 | 29,717 | 132,076 | 6,114,741 |
| Kagoshima | 1,623 | 52,147 | -- | 11,607,154 |
| Totals | 144,882 | 1,773,108 | 23,266,546 | 519,141,923 |

*After deductions for repayment.

In-Service Training

The Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Japan Social Work Association and local prefectures has set up "one week training classes" for Social Workers in various areas. Students qualified to participate are those who are employed in the administration of social work or who are approved by the Governor, such as members of the Welfare Committee. The number in each course is not to exceed 50. The program is as follows:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outline of Social Work | Lecturer sent from Central Organization | | | | |
| Welfare Committee Work | " | " | " | " | " |
| (Minsei-iin work) | | | | | |
| Livelihood Protection & | | | | | |
| Disaster Relief | " | " | " | " | " |
| Children's Welfare Work | " | " | " | " | " |
| Methods of Social Work | " | " | " | " | " |
| Social Survey Statistics | " | " | " | " | " |
| Extra Lecture | | | | | |
| Special Lecture | Lecturer sent from Military Government | | | | |
| Special research including group study meetings, discussion sessions and round table conferences | | | | | |

All of the students shall live together with the full-time lecturers as a means of practicing self-government. Part of the expenses for food and the traveling expenses to the place of meeting and return will be borne by the students themselves and the other expenses by the sponsor.

The program for the Training Class for Social Workers in the Kinki area is given below:

a. Place: Shitennoji-Honbo, Moto-machi, Tennoji-ku,
Osaka City

b. Prefectures taking part (including representation):

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|
| Kyoto | (8) | Shiga | (5) | Nara | (6) |
| Shizuoka | (5) | Mie | (5) | Osaka | (10) |
| Wakayama | (6) | Hyogo | (5) | | |

c. Schedule:

| Date (Nov) | 9 a.m. - 12 a.m. | 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. | Lecturers |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 18 | (Opening Address) | | |
| 19 | "Minsei-Iin" | | Matsumoto, Secretary, Ministry of Welfare |
| | Outline of Social Work | | Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School |

| Date (Nov) | 9 a. m. - 12 a. m. | 1 p. m. - 4 p.m. | Lecturers |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 19 | Outline of Social Work | | Kōhashi, Professor, Osaka Social Work School |
| | | Child Welfare Work | Secretary, Ministry of Welfare |
| 20 | Daily Life Security Law & Disaster Relief Law | Child Welfare Work | Secretary, Ministry of Welfare |
| 21 | Recent International Conditions (2 hrs.) | | Itakura, "Osaka Mainichi" |
| | Rural Social Work (1 hr.) | | Shinomiya, Principal, Osaka Social Work School |
| | | Inspection Tour | |
| 22 | Method of Social Work | Inspection Tour | Takeuchi, Lecturer, Osaka Social Work School |
| 23 | Special Lecture | | Military Government |
| | | Social Survey & Statistics | Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare |
| 24 | Social Survey & Statistics (Closing Exercise) | | Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare |

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In further continuation of the publication of social insurance benefit statistics begun in issue No. 95 of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, there are listed in Inclosure #6 benefits granted in the first four months of the current fiscal year under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken). 1/

Seamen's Insurance has been in operation since 1 June 1940. The Law has been subject to several amendments which have broadened its coverage. Since 1 December 1947, the crews and masters of fishing vessels of 30 gross tons or over and all other vessels of 5 gross tons or over have been compulsorily covered. As of the end of July 1948, their number was 91,619. 2/ The last of the amendments which became effective on 1 September 1948 added an estimated 200,000 dependents. Prior to that date, the Law did not provide for dependents' benefits.

Given this latest revision, the Seamen's Insurance system, in all important respects, amounts to a combined Health and Welfare Pension Insurance system for

1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see issues Nos. 95 and 96 of this Bulletin. Benefit data on Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nonkin Hoken) were published in the last issue, No. 97.

2/ Due to somewhat more limited coverage under the provisions of the Law pertaining to unemployment compensation, those insured against job loss numbered only 87,844.

seamen. Actually its scope is broader than that. Since 1 December 1947 the Seamen's Insurance system has provided unemployment benefits roughly equivalent to those provided for land workers under a separate Unemployment Insurance system. Also benefits for compensable sickness, injury and death due to occupational causes - the equivalent of Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance benefits to landworkers - are paid by the Seamen's Insurance system. Thus it is apparent that this program constitutes a virtually complete and integrated social insurance plan for those covered by it.

In the same way as government-managed Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance, the system is financed from contributions by employers and employees totalling 11.5% of taxable wages (the first ¥ 8,000 of monthly earnings). 3/ Of this total the shipowner pays 7.5%; the employee, 4%. 4/ The national government pays the administrative cost and a share of the benefit cost. 5/ On the benefit side, likewise, this similarity holds true. Short-term benefits are substantially those offered under Health Insurance; long-term benefits, by and large, correspond to those offered under Welfare Pension Insurance. Since a 15-year qualifying period is required for old-age pensions, none have become payable to date.

Short-term, including unemployment, benefit data given below refer to cases and amounts paid or the cash value of services rendered in the given month. Long-term benefit data refer to cases and amounts certified in that month. Actual disbursements, especially of pensions, may be larger or smaller, depending on the load carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

Establishment of New Sections in The Insurance Bureau

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted proposed amendments to the Regulations of Sections of the Ministry for the purpose of establishing two new sections in the Bureau and a realignment of functions in the other Sections. The two new Sections established were the Medical Section and the Actuarial and Statistical Section. There were no objections by PH&W, to the amendments.

The establishment of the Medical Section provides for consolidating the supervision of medical affairs as they apply to the various social insurance programs, such as, the rendering of medical care in accordance with the provisions of the social insurance laws, the appointment and dismissal of insurance doctors and maintaining liaison with the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, the Medical Care Advisory Council, the Medical Fee Payment Fund and other organizations concerned with medical affairs.

The Actuarial and Statistical Section is charged with working out the actuarial and statistical bases of the Health, Welfare Pension, Seamen's and National Health Insurance programs and assuring coordination on those matters by maintaining liaison thereon with other government agencies in charge of related programs.

-
- 3/ The cut-off of ¥ 8,000 rather than ¥ 8,100 as in the other schemes follows the standard set in the Mariners' Law.
 - 4/ The total rate is comparatively low because old-age benefits for the time being, are computed on the basis of a maximum wage of ¥ 500 per month. The higher rate payable by the employer is due to his exclusive financial responsibility for benefits payable on account of duty-connected accident, sickness and death.
 - 5/ The same is true of Welfare Pension Insurance, a fact which should have been mentioned in the summary which appeared in the last issue.

SECTION VII

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

W. S. Mellen
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. A Discussion of Trachoma.
2. Allocation Plan of Cement for 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
3. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Water Works, in 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
4. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for Water Works and Sewerages for Oct, Nov, Dec 48.
5. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies & Equipment, Jan - Sep 48.
6. Social Insurance Statistics (Seamen's Insurance) Fiscal Year 1948-49.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for week ending 6 November 1948.
8. Monthly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for month ending 30 October 1948.

A DISCUSSION OF TRACHOMA

by Wm. C. Caccamise
Capt, MC-AUS
Military Government Public Health Officer
Chiba Prefecture
Honshu, Japan

The following paper represents an attempt to present a few of the more salient features of trachoma, a disease of the eyes that is all too prevalent in the Far East but is only very occasionally seen in the United States.

Definition: Trachoma is an infectious disease of the eyes which is caused by a filterable virus. The disease is rarely acute - usually insidiously chronic.

Pathology: The palpebral mucosa shows an increase in the lymphatic elements together with hyperemia and perivascular infiltration. There is swelling of the tarsal conjunctival papillae. In the fornices, especially the superior fornix, the mucosa forms prominent folds. These follicles consist chiefly of mononuclear cells - those in the periphery resemble plasma cells. The center of the follicle - the site of proliferation - presents large mononuclear cells and mitotic figures. There is very little stroma in the follicle.

In more advanced cases there may be pannus formation. The acute superficial trachomatous pannus presents a vascularized dense plasma cell and lymphocyte infiltration which progresses from the superior limbus downward between the corneal epithelium and Bowman's membrane. In more advanced and severe cases the connective tissue elements in the infiltration zone increase, Bowman's membrane is destroyed, and vessels and infiltrations appear within the corneal parenchyma. Epithelial ulceration may result.

The Clinical Picture: The onset of trachoma is usually a subacute or insidious one. The course is chronic. Almost from the very onset the infection is a bilateral one.

The development of trachoma can be so insidious that often only after months or years of having been infected will the patient seek a physician - perhaps already with the complete picture of the disease. Indeed in certain individuals if corneal involvement has not occurred, the entire disease may remain unnoticed until the stage of cicatricial formation. During this latent period however the individual can spread the disease to others.

Catarrhal symptoms are directly related to the degree of follicle formation and inflammation. The upper lid may become pendulant. The palpebral skin is swollen only in very severe cases. In many cases there is conspicuous reddening and swelling of the caruncle and the plica semilunaris.

Initially the conjunctiva shows a follicle formation which is most evident in the superior fornix, moderate inflammation, and swelling of the tarsal conjunctival papillae - so-called stage I. In examining a suspected trachoma case, one must visualize the fornix areas.

Gradually the follicles become more widespread, larger in size and denser - so-called granule formation of stage II. They arrange themselves columnarly on the swollen and markedly inflamed fornix fold. The tarsal conjunctiva becomes granular and inflamed.

The follicular and granular stages may persist for years. Usually however there is a gradual diminution in the follicles, the granules, and the papillary formations together with a reduction in the swelling and injection. Cicatricial formation - so-called stage III - occurs, often with considerable contraction which may result in tarsal distortion and entropion.

Corneal involvement - pannus trachomatosis, which may be a phase of stage II or stage III - develops in approximately 50% of all untreated cases. A falciform superficial gray cloudiness progresses downward from the superior corneal border. The overlying corneal epithelium is irregular. Numerous superficial blood-vessels which develop from the adjacent conjunctival vessels enter into the formation of the pannus. Soon the pannus may cover the entire cornea. In addition to the pannus formation the cornea may show ulceration in the form of Hebert's pits.

The subjective complaints are those of photophobia, foreign body sensation, discharge, itching, burning, heaviness of lids, diminution of visual acuity, and blepharospasm.

Diagnosis: In endemic areas trachoma should be suspected in all cases of conjunctivitis. The clinical symptoms that should strongly suggest trachoma as a possible diagnosis are as follows:

- a. uncomplicated follicular conjunctivitis
- b. follicular conjunctivitis with cicatricial formation
- c. follicular conjunctivitis with a characteristic corneal involvement

The diagnosis is confirmed when the Prowaczeki trachoma bodies are demonstrated in the conjunctival scrapings. These cytoplasmic inclusion bodies which supposedly represent aggregates of the causative virus are best demonstrated in Giemsa stained preparations.

Differential Diagnosis: The following are the more usual conditions which must be considered in the differential diagnosis of trachoma:

- a. Simple Acute Conjunctivitis: Bacterial infection is the common etiological factor. The Koch-Weeks bacillus and the pneumococcus are most frequently involved. Follicle and pannus formation are not usual. Stained preparations will not show inclusion bodies.
- b. Vernal conjunctivitis : In this disease papillary irregularity appears predominantly on the tarsal conjunctiva, not on the superior fornix fold. Other important points are flattened poly-poid formations and a characteristic thickening of the limbus. Stained preparations will reveal many eosinophils, not the mononuclear cells and inclusion bodies of the trachoma.

Other more remote possibilities are diphtheria conjunctivitis, gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis, tuberculous conjunctivitis, swimming pool conjunctivitis, Parinaud's conjunctivitis, and reactions to eye drops such as penicillin, atropine, etc.

Treatment: American texts most frequently make the bald statement that sulfonamides offer satisfactory therapy against trachoma - usually no further elaboration of treatment is made. Trachoma is such a rare disease in the United States that many physicians have had little clinical experience with it.

It was in an attempt to evaluate and demonstrate the efficacy of sulfadiazine in the treatment of trachoma that a series of cases were treated by this medical officer in the Eye Clinic of the Chiba Medical College. Although

the total number of cases treated - 10 - is small, the results were such that certain definite impressions were obtained. Each stage of trachoma was represented. The clinical impression of trachoma was verified in these cases by demonstration of cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in Giemsa stained smears of conjunctival scrapings. Full doses of sulfadiazine by mouth were employed. Adults received 2 gms. stat. and 1 gm. q 4 h. Children received 1 gm. stat. and 0.5 gm. q 4 h. Sulfathiazole 5% ophthalmic ointment was instilled locally.

Within 24 to 72 hours after initiation of treatment there was a marked decrease in subjective symptoms. Concomitantly there was a decrease in objective symptoms - a decrease in follicle and granule size, in swelling and in inflammation. Visual acuity increased where there had been a decrease due to pannus formation.

Stage I cases - the stage of follicle formation, edema, and inflammation - showed complete response to sulfonamide therapy.

Stage II cases - the stage of marked granule formation, edema, inflammation, and beginning pannus formation - showed marked improvement but a persistence of granules, though even these decreased in both number and size.

Stage III cases - the stage of cicatrization and marked pannus formation together with the inflammation of the other two stages - responded in that there was a disappearance of congestion and edema and a moderate regression of pannus vascularity.

It is felt that sulfonamide therapy alone is the treatment of choice in stage I trachoma. In stages II and III sulfonamide therapy combined with surgical evacuation of persistent granules is indicated. Chemotherapy will eliminate the activity of the trachoma infection but will not correct irreversible pathological changes in ocular structures.

Public Health Aspects of the Trachoma Problem:

Fortunately trachoma has become a rare disease in the United States, but it remains an ubiquitous problem in Japan.

The trachoma surveys which have been carried out in Japan have revealed that 5%--10% of the population are infected with this disease. Trachoma must be a reportable disease. Infected children should not be permitted in school. Routine examination of the eyes should be done on all school children. Although the isolation of cases is not practicable, each patient should be instructed in precautions against spread of secretions of the eyes to others by common use of articles. Concurrent disinfection of discharges should be carried out.

Investigation of the source of infection should be undertaken by examination of the family and intimate contacts of the patient. The use of public towels or toilet articles should be eliminated. Individuals should be informed of the importance of personal cleanliness and the avoidance of direct or indirect contact with the discharges of patients. Unhygienic habits and trachoma go hand-in-hand.

The public and the medical profession must be made to realize that the early diagnosis and the early treatment of trachoma are both of the utmost importance in any plan to eliminate this disease.



ALLOCATION PLAN OF CEMENT
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER, JAPANESE FY 1948
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
(General Categories)
Unit: Metric Tons

Welfare Institutions

| <u>Classification of Category</u> | <u>Allocated Quantity</u> | <u>Remarks for Allocated Quantity</u> |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| National Hospitals and Sanatoria | 300 | |
| Public Sanatoria | 100 | |
| Health Centers | 250 | |
| Quarantine Stations | 50 | |
| Research Institutions | 4 | |
| Sanitary Technicians Training Institutions | 1 | |
| Institutions for Prevention of Infectious Diseases | 174 | 130-Prev. of Comm. Diseases 14-Bact. Exam. 30-Prev. of V.D. |
| Slaughter Houses, Milk Plants, Rendering Plants | 375 | 180-Slaughter Houses and Render- ing Plants 180-Food Sanitation 15-Improvement of Nutrition |
| Child Welfare Institutions | 400 | |
| Social Relief Institutions | 300 | |
| Public Bathhouses | 70 | |
| National Park Institutions | 50 | |
| Medical Insurance Institutions | 416 | |
| Municipal Sanitation | 300 | |
| General Hospitals and Clinics | 200 | |
| Crematories | 10 | |
| Sub-total | 3000 M. tons | |

Government Demand

| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| Repair of Ministry of Welfare Buildings | 5 | |
| Sub-total | 5 M. tons | |

Waterworks Repair

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Repair and Maintenance of all Existing Waterworks | 1500 | |
| Sub-total | 1500 M. tons | |

Medical Supply

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Repair, Rehabilitation of Pharmaceutical Mfg. Plants | 1000 | |
| Sub-total | 1000 M. tons | |

Grand total 5505 Metric Tons

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

10. The tenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

12. The twelfth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

14. The fourteenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

16. The sixteenth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF WATER WORKS
IN 3rd QUARTER, JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR, 1948
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
(Unit: Metric Tons)

| Prefecture | Total | City, Town or Village |
|------------|-------|---|
| Hokkaido | 71 | Sapporo 12, Otaru 5, Muroran 10, Kushiro 1, Yuwamizawa 15, Yubari 1, Rumoe 12, Wakkanai 5, Monbetsu 5, Nemuro 5. |
| Aomori | 2 | Aomori 2 |
| Iwate | 3 | Morioka 2, Ayasato 1. |
| Miyagi | 12 | Sendai 5, Shiogama 2, Tsunoda 1, Fudodo 1, Wakayanagi 1, Shida 2. |
| Akita | 7 | Akita 2, Honjyo 5. |
| Ibaraki | 3 | Ota 3. |
| Tochigi | 8 | Ashikaga 1, Kuzuo 2, Utsunomiya 5. |
| Saitama | 6 | Saitamaken-nan w.w. Aso. 3, Chichibu 1, Tokorozawa 1, Takashino w.w. Aso. 1. |
| Chiba | 19 | Chibaken w.w. 2, Choshi 1, Togane 1, Chiba 15. |
| Tokyo | 190 | Tokyo-to 190. |
| Kanagawa | 52 | Kanagawa-ken 10, Yokohama 20, Kawasaki 20, Odawara 2. |
| Niigata | 13 | Niigata 8, Nagaoka 1, Sanjyo 4. |
| Nagano | 13 | Nagano 10, Hongo 3. |
| Yamanashi | 10 | Usaguchi 10. |
| Gifu | 33 | Gifu 30, Tajimi 1, Naka 1, Isumi 1. |
| Toyama | 2 | Ido 1, Uetaki 1. |
| Shizuoka | 5 | Numazu 5. |
| Aichi | 120 | Nagoya 106, Toyohashi 6, Seto 1, Handa 1, Mitani 5, Toyokawa 1. |
| Mie | 23 | Susuka 8, Nagashima 15. |
| Kyoto | 2 | Maizuru 1, Mineyama 1. |
| Osaka | 239 | Osaka 206, Sukai 1, Fuso 3, Kishiwada 3, Furaichi 1, Tondabayashi 15, Toyonaka 5, Moriguchi 5. |
| Hyogo | 88 | Himeji 7, Akashi 20, Hanshin w.w. Aso. 6, Amagasaki 1, Motoyama 9, Naruo 2, Akaho 20, Sumoto 2, Aioi 2, Hidaka 1, Mita 2, Sumiyoshi 1, Kobe 15. |
| Wakayama | 7 | Wakayama 1, Ryumon 6. |
| Tottori | 3 | Yonago 2, Kurayoshi 1. |
| Okayama | 10 | Okayama 10. |

| Prefecture | Total | City, Town or Village |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| Hiroshima | 15 | Hiroshima 5, Kure 10. |
| Yamaguchi | 110 | Hikari 60, Magi 6, Yamaguchi 14, Ogoori 30. |
| Tokushima | 2 | Ikeda 2. |
| Kagawa | 12 | Nakama 12. |
| Fukuoka | 50 | Fukuoka 15, Kurume 30, Yawata 5. |
| Nagasaki | 10 | Sasebo 5, Hirado 5. |
| Miyazaki | 2 | Aburatsu 2. |
| Kagoshima | 18 | Makurazaki 1, Imaizumi 6, Shikine 1, Sakurajima 10. |
| Total | 1,160 metric tons | |

ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SEWERAGE WORKS
IN 3rd QUARTER, JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1948
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
(Unit: Metric Tons)

| Prefecture | Total | City, Town or Village |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Saitama | 14 | Kawaguchi 12, Kawagoe 2. |
| Tokyo | 80 | Tokyo-to 80. |
| Kanagawa | 100 | Yokohama 10, Kawasaki 90. |
| Gifu | 59 | Gifu 59. |
| Aichi | 20 | Nagoya 20. |
| Osaka | 20 | Osaka, 20. |
| Hyogo | 18 | Kobe 6, Nimeji 10, Sumiyoshi 2. |
| Tottori | 1 | Tottori 1. |
| Yamaguchi | 15 | Shimonoseki 15. |
| Kumamoto | 13 | Kumamoto 13. |
| Total | <u>340</u> metric tons | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,500 metric tons | |

ALLOCATION OF BLEACHING POWDER
FOR WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGES
FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1948
(Unit: Kgs)

| Prefecture | Water Treatment Plant | Allocation | Remarks |
|------------|--|------------|---------|
| Hokkaido | Sapporo City | 1,000 kgs. | |
| | Hakodate City | 4,000 | |
| Aomori | Aomori City | 70 | |
| | Hirosaki City | 50 | |
| | Hachinoe City | 50 | |
| | Goshogawara Town | 60 | |
| Iwate | Hanamaki Town | 100 | |
| | Iwayado Town | 30 | |
| | Maesawa Town | 40 | |
| | Yaezato Village | 40 | |
| Miyagi | Kisennama Town | 440 | |
| | Wakayanagi Town | 50 | |
| | Watanami Town | 50 | |
| | Fudo-do Village | 30 | |
| | Murata Village | 40 | |
| | Tsunoda Village | 70 | |
| | Iwasaki Town | 30 | |
| | Yanazu Town | 20 | |
| | Furukawa Town | 30 | |
| | Haruko Town | 20 | |
| Ibaraki | Taga Town | 840 | |
| | Ibaraki Mining Office | 460 | |
| | Inada Showa Water-Works Organization | 720 | |
| | Omegawa Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town | 260 | |
| | Miyashita Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town | 100 | |
| | Nishiyama-machi Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town | 100 | |
| Tochigi | Nikko Town | 100 | |
| Saitama | Sanitary Section | 1,000 | |

| Prefecture | Water Treatment Plant | Allocation | Remarks |
|------------|---|------------|---------|
| Chiba | Tateyama Town | 30 kgs. | |
| | Kisarazu City | 50 | |
| Yamanashi | Natsunuma Town | 40 | |
| | Shimoyoshida Town | 40 | |
| | Saruhashi Town | 20 | |
| Tokyo | Dai-Nihon Mining K. K. | 1,500 | |
| | Itsukaichi Agricultural Cooperative Organization | 10 | |
| | Ontakesan Water-Works Organization | 10 | |
| Kanagawa | Yokohama City | 50 | |
| | Water-Works Bureau, Kanagawa Prefecture | 3,600 | |
| Niigata | Sanitary Section | 660 | |
| | Niigata City | 600 | |
| | Kuzutsuka Town | 150 | |
| | Kosuto Town | 70 | |
| | Mitsuke Town | 150 | |
| Nagano | Sanitary Section | 1,500 | |
| Ishikawa | Anamizu Town | 20 | |
| | Nakajima Village | 20 | |
| | Kanaki Village | 20 | |
| | Kanazawa City | 1,000 | |
| | Komatsu City | 600 | |
| Gifu | Gifu City | 600 | |
| | Tajimi City | 200 | |
| | Mizunami Water-Works Organization | 120 | |
| Shizuoka | Takaoka Town | 30 | |
| Aichi | Sanitary Section | 200 | |
| | Nagoya City | 7,000 | |
| | Okazaki City | 4,550 | |
| Mie | Ueno City | 10 | |
| | Yotsukaichi City | 150 | |

| Prefecture | Water Treatment Plant | Allocation | Remarks |
|------------|--|------------|---------|
| Kyoto | Kyoto City | 6,000 kgs. | |
| Osaka | Izumiotzu City | 120 | |
| | Tadaoka Town | 390 | |
| | Tomitahayashi Town | 330 | |
| | Water-Works Section, Korien | 100 | |
| | Sanitary Equipment Section | 2,660 | |
| Hyogo | Takasago Mechanical Instru- ment Dept., Osaka Railway Bureau | 1,000 | |
| | Amagasaki City | 210 | |
| Nara | Koriyama Town | 20 | |
| Wakayama | Wakayama City | 200 | |
| Shimane | Matsue City | 300 | |
| Okayama | Nagashima Aiseien | 50 | |
| | Koshima Village | 50 | |
| | Takamatsu Town | 10 | |
| | Yatsuhama Town | 10 | |
| | Nagashima K. K. | 90 | |
| | Tamashima Town | 40 | |
| | Sanitary Section | 4,000 | |
| Hiroshima | Otearai Town | 60 | |
| | Toki Town | 20 | |
| Kagawa | Sanitary Section | 2,200 | |
| Saga | Minami-kawabetsu Village | 490 | |
| | Karatsu City | 1,800 | |
| | Saga City | 1,000 | |
| | Imari Town | 1,400 | |
| | Kashima Town | 600 | |
| | Sanitary Section | 9,260 | |
| Fukuoka | Fukuoka City | 22,500 | |
| | Kurume City | 5,000 | |
| | Moji City | 4,200 | |

| Prefecture | Water Treatment Plant | Allocation | Remarks |
|-------------------|--|--------------|---------|
| Fukuoka | Wakamatsu City | 6,000 kgs. | |
| | Kokura City | 36,300 | |
| | Nakama Town | 300 | |
| | Hiike Mining Works Mitsui Mining K. K. | 10,000 | |
| Nagasaki | Nagasaki City | 50,000 | |
| | Sasebo City | 2,000 | |
| | Obayashi City | 3,500 | |
| Oita | Oita City | 1,200 | |
| | Usui Town | 500 | |
| | Beppu City | 5,000 | |
| Kumamoto | Kumamoto City | 3,000 | |
| | Kosa Town | 10 | |
| | Honwatari Town | 140 | |
| | Kumamoto Machines and Instruments Factory, Mitsu- bishi Heavy Industrial K. K. | 2,000 | |
| Miyazaki | Miyazaki City | 4,000 | |
| Kagoshima | Kagoshima City | 15,000 | |
| | Sanitary Section | 4,140 | |
| Emergency Reserve | | 20,000 | |
| Grand Total | | 260,000 kgs. | |

I. TABLES OF DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT
January - September 1948

| | <u>Controlled Medicines</u> | <u>Non-controlled Medicines</u> | <u>Patent Medicines</u> | <u>Dental Instruments</u> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Monthly Average 1947 | ¥ 78,100,308 | ¥ 523,388,259 | ¥ 153,583,938 | ¥ 14,594,688 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 185,793,317 | 395,105,731 | 238,809,583 | 13,405,173 |
| 2nd Qtr | 220,347,739 | 995,382,056 | 337,583,712 | 14,745,774 |
| 1st Half | 203,070,528 | 695,243,893 | 258,196,647 | 14,075,473 |
| 3rd Qtr | 203,100,772 | 1,002,148,732 | 278,594,632 | 14,312,043 |
| January 1948 | 132,258,793 | 350,649,001 | 219,136,281 | 9,689,010 |
| February | 112,433,735 | 394,856,319 | 336,600,286 | 14,395,307 |
| March | 312,687,422 | 439,811,873 | 160,692,183 | 16,131,201 |
| April | 284,234,034 | 1,084,698,314 | 416,168,905 | 16,487,954 |
| May | 275,316,865 | 1,025,595,541 | 256,918,952 | 18,223,145 |
| June | 205,155,585 | 875,852,313 | 339,663,279 | 13,548,028 |
| July | 223,907,876 | 933,581,326 | 261,077,855 | 16,369,085 |
| August | 167,488,843 | 1,109,061,147 | 325,709,132 | 11,604,361 |
| September | 217,905,596 | 963,803,724 | 247,996,910 | 14,962,684 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

| | <u>Dental Materials</u> | <u>Rubber Sanitary Goods</u> | <u>Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Monthly Average 1947 | ¥ 5,710,765 | ¥ 5,997,865 | ¥ 6,702,127 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 6,621,412 | 10,270,232 | 23,353,161 |
| 2nd Qtr | 8,139,339 | 11,633,023 | 58,177,115 |
| 1st Half | 7,380,375 | 10,951,627 | 40,765,138 |
| 3rd Qtr | 9,025,608 | 5,523,898 | 33,745,456 |
| January 1948 | 5,644,409 | 14,408,535 | 24,379,372 |
| February | 5,532,734 | 8,166,716 | 18,602,569 |
| March | 8,687,093 | 8,235,446 | 27,077,542 |
| April | 7,970,527 | 11,554,323 | 27,050,527 |
| May | 11,462,087 | 12,865,210 | 124,383,762 |
| June | 9,539,185 | 14,567,907 | 127,568,920 |
| July | 6,561,404 | 16,850,570 | 108,445,585 |
| August | 12,163,117 | 20,055,806 | 126,984,269 |
| September | 8,352,303 | 12,808,701 | 101,236,369 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

| | <u>Medical Instruments</u> | <u>Japanese Army Navy Surgical Instruments</u> | <u>Japanese Army Navy Medical Supplies</u> | <u>Totals</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| Monthly Average | | | | |
| 1947 | ¥12,316,977 | ¥ 687,961 | ¥ 6,986,792 | ¥ 808,069,680 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 14,838,353 | 797,490 | 2,442,885 | 891,437,342 |
| 2nd Qtr | 18,685,704 | 398,745 | 1,356,393 | 1,666,449,600 |
| 1st Half | 16,762,028 | 598,117 | 1,899,639 | 1,248,943,465 |
| 3rd Qtr | 30,469,387 | 199,367 | 626,304 | 1,577,746,199 |
| January 1948 | 11,681,697 | 115,577 | 3,693,410 | 771,656,084 |
| February | 14,280,921 | 32,146 | 0 | 114,900,733 |
| March | 18,552,442 | 2,244,747 | 1,192,360 | 165,312,309 |
| April | 22,851,379 | 0 | 3,252,588 | 1,874,268,550 |
| May | 23,451,936 | 0 | 0 | 1,748,217,498 |
| June | 21,295,850 | 0 | 0 | 1,607,191,067 |
| July | 28,732,220 | 516,890 | 661,215 | 1,596,704,026 |
| August | 30,902,220 | 11,643 | 1,090,942 | 1,806,188,471 |
| September | 31,773,720 | 69,567 | 126,754 | 1,599,036,328 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare

II DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

| Monthly Average | <u>Amp Mapharsen</u> | | <u>Bismuth Subsalicylate Inj.</u> | | <u>Tablet Sulfathiazole</u> | <u>Tablet Sulfadiazine</u> |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <u>.04 gm</u> | <u>.06 gm</u> | <u>1.5 amp</u> | <u>15 amp</u> | <u>0.5 gm</u> | <u>0.5 gm</u> |
| 1st Qtr '48 | 82,147 | 272,862 | 323,934 | 865 | 2,896,910 | 2,840,258 |
| 2nd Qtr | 171,523 | 298,053 | 365,888 | 325 | 3,819,008 | 4,100,833 |
| 1st Half | 126,835 | 285,457 | 344,911 | 595 | 3,357,959 | 3,470,545 |
| 3rd Qtr | 302,687 | 514,251 | 339,147 | 0 | 14,911,986 | 2,471,682 |
| January | 56,400 | 254,330 | 297,210 | 2,596 | 4,913,600 | 5,549,700 |
| February | 14,042 | 44,597 | 10,098 | 0 | 174,320 | 590,085 |
| March | 176,000 | 519,660 | 664,494 | 0 | 3,602,810 | 2,381,070 |
| April | 153,310 | 422,360 | 430,370 | 970 | 3,029,560 | 2,321,820 |
| May | 180,670 | 343,480 | 465,870 | 0 | 3,465,555 | 5,450,825 |
| June | 179,590 | 128,320 | 201,425 | 0 | 4,961,910 | 4,529,855 |
| July | 275,540 | 589,660 | 509,740 | 0 | 10,874,757 | 2,471,065 |
| August | 283,170 | 446,104 | 213,580 | 0 | 17,401,880 | 2,316,435 |
| September | 349,350 | 506,990 | 294,120 | 0 | 16,459,320 | 2,627,545 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare

III. DISTRIBUTION OF PENICILLIN

| | <u>American</u> | | <u>Japanese</u> | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | 100,000 Cx. U. | 200,000 Cx.U. | 30,000 Cx.U. | 100,000 Cx.U. |
| Monthly Average | | | | |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 0 | 0 | 109,335 | 16,005 |
| 2nd Qtr | 2,643 | 5,300 | 1,403 | 134,424 |
| 1st Half | 1,321 | 2,650 | 53,669 | 75,214 |
| 3rd Qtr | 310 | 24,642 | 0 | 243,169 |
| January 1948 | 0 | 0 | 191,872 | 0 |
| February | 0 | 0 | 61,898 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 129,235 | 48,016 |
| April | 0 | 0 | 4,208 | 80,863 |
| May | 4,182 | 487 | 0 | 159,928 |
| June | 3,748 | 15,412 | 0 | 162,482 |
| July | 120 | 33,117 | 0 | 213,285 |
| August | 0 | 23,217 | 0 | 219,479 |
| September | 809 | 17,591 | 0 | 296,742 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

| | <u>No. of Pieces</u> | <u>Yen Value of Distribution</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Monthly Average | | |
| 1947 | 1,581,254 | 12,316,977 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 1,554,196 | 14,838,353 |
| 2nd Qtr | 2,035,523 | 18,685,704 |
| 1st Half | 1,794,859 | 16,762,028 |
| 3rd Qtr | 2,124,959 | 30,469,387 |

Distribution of Medical Instruments (Cont'd).

| | <u>No. of Pieces</u> | <u>Yen Value of Distribution</u> |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| January 1948 | 1,594,880 | 11,681,697 |
| February | 1,631,155 | 14,280,921 |
| March | 1,436,552 | 18,552,442 |
| April | 1,875,705 | 22,851,379 |
| May | 2,440,121 | 23,451,936 |
| June | 1,790,743 | 21,295,850 |
| July | 2,249,281 | 28,732,220 |
| August | 2,038,951 | 30,902,220 |
| September | 2,086,644 | 31,773,720 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

V. DISTRIBUTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

| | <u>Dental Instruments</u> | | <u>Dental Materials</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | <u>No. Pieces</u> | <u>Yen Value</u> | <u>Yen Value</u> |
| Monthly Average | | | |
| 1947 | 277,823 | 14,594,688 | 5,710,765 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 496,401 | 13,405,173 | 6,621,412 |
| 2nd Qtr | 302,611 | 14,745,774 | 8,139,339 |
| 1st Half | 399,506 | 14,075,473 | 7,380,375 |
| 3rd Qtr | 243,409 | 14,312,043 | 9,025,608 |
| January 1948 | 621,832 | 9,689,010 | 5,644,409 |
| February | 61,602 | 14,395,307 | 5,532,734 |
| March | 805,770 | 16,131,201 | 8,687,093 |
| April | 696,410 | 16,487,954 | 7,970,527 |
| May | 127,008 | 18,223,145 | 11,462,087 |
| June | 84,415 | 13,548,028 | 9,539,185 |
| July | 102,715 | 16,369,085 | 6,561,404 |
| August | 469,285 | 11,604,361 | 12,163,117 |
| September | 158,227 | 14,962,684 | 8,352,303 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF X-RAY & ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

| Monthly | Ultra-Ultra- | | | Infra- | Luminous | Intensi- | Electro- | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <u>Average</u> | <u>X-ray</u> | <u>Short Wave</u> | <u>Violet Ray</u> | <u>Red Ray</u> | <u>Screens</u> | <u>fying Screens</u> | <u>Surgical</u> | |
| 1947 | 162 | 52 | 19 | 25 | 60 | 140 | 7 | 465 |
| 1st Qtr '48 | 187 | 35 | 66 | .7 | 63 | 163 | 11 | 525.7 |
| 2nd Qtr | 185 | 44 | 44 | .7 | 93 | 230 | 17 | 613.7 |
| 1st Half | 186 | 39 | 55 | .7 | 78 | 196 | 14 | 568.7 |
| 3rd Qtr | 437 | 44 | 61 | 1.7 | 174 | 283 | 8 | 1,009.0 |

Distribution of X-ray and Physiotherapy Equipment (Cont'd)

| Monthly Average | X-ray | Ultra- Short Wave | Ultra Violet Ray | Infra- Red Ray | Luminous Screens | Intensi- fying Screens | Electro- Surgical | Total |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| January '48 | 117 | 22 | 79 | 0 | 67 | 151 | 13 | 449 |
| February | 182 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 138 | 4 | 382 |
| March | 263 | 53 | 113 | 1 | 100 | 200 | 17 | 747 |
| April | 145 | 43 | 45 | 2 | 65 | 196 | 26 | 521 |
| May | 211 | 48 | 39 | 0 | 129 | 230 | 15 | 672 |
| June | 199 | 41 | 47 | 0 | 86 | 263 | 10 | 646 |
| July | 451 | 76 | 97 | 1 | 100 | 200 | 12 | 937 |
| August | 544 | 18 | 52 | 1 | 150 | 300 | 5 | 1070 |
| September | 315 | 37 | 33 | 3 | 273 | 350 | 8 | 1019 |

VII. DISTRIBUTION OF RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

| Monthly Average 1947 | Kgs | Yen Value |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|
| | 39,003 | 5,997,865 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 42,914 | 10,270,232 |
| 2nd Qtr | 51,998 | 11,633,023 |
| 1st Half | 47,456 | 10,951,627 |
| 3rd Qtr | 61,999 | 16,571,659 |
| January 1948 | 42,564 | 14,408,535 |
| February | 35,863 | 8,166,716 |
| March | 60,315 | 8,235,446 |
| April | 42,433 | 11,554,323 |
| May | 48,319 | 12,865,210 |
| June | 65,241 | 14,567,907 |
| July | 69,737 | 16,850,570 |
| August | 73,656 | 20,055,806 |
| September | 42,605 | 12,808,701 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare & Japan Rubber Mfg. Coop. Assn.

VIII. DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

| Monthly Average | Absorbent Cotton (kg) | Gauze (meter) | Staple Fiber & Band Cloth (roll) | Triangular & Abdominal Band. (piece) | Lint (piece) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 1947 | 63,708 | 583,172 | 135,060 | 30,111 | 5,845 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 100,089 | 389,798 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Qtr | 159,336 | 3,922,550 | 340,916 | 5,811 | 486 |
| 1st Half | 129,712 | 2,156,174 | 170,458 | 2,905 | 243 |
| 3rd Qtr | 165,171 | 5,332,009 | 410,547 | 14,033 | 1,017 |

(Cont'd)

Distribution of Textile Sanitary Materials (Cont'd)

| | Absorbent Cotton (kg) | Gauze (meter) | Staple Fiber & Band. Cloth (roll) | Triangular & Abdominal Band. (piece) | Lint (piece) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| January '48 | 149,567 | - | - | - | - |
| February | 64,110 | 513,714 | - | - | - |
| March | 86,590 | 655,679 | - | - | - |
| April | 86,975 | 1,159,454 | 3,213 | 55 | - |
| May | 202,243 | 5,359,855 | 336,547 | 8,498 | 333 |
| June | 188,791 | 5,248,341 | 359,744 | 8,881 | 1,124 |
| July | 148,204 | 5,120,994 | 326,458 | 13,581 | 950 |
| August | 174,162 | 6,305,388 | 384,643 | 16,590 | 1,342 |
| September | 173,148 | 4,569,644 | 520,539 | 11,927 | 760 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare

IX. YEN VALUE OF DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

| <u>Monthly Average</u> | <u>Yen Value</u> |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1947 | 6,702,127 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 23,353,161 |
| 2nd Qtr | 58,177,115 |
| 1st Half | 40,765,138 |
| 3rd Qtr | 33,745,456 |
| January 1948 | 24,379,372 |
| February | 18,602,569 |
| March | 27,077,542 |
| April | 27,050,527 |
| May | 124,383,762 |
| June | 127,568,920 |
| July | 108,445,585 |
| August | 126,984,269 |
| September | 101,236,369 |

Source: Ministry of Welfare

X. DISTRIBUTION OF X-RAY FILM: 1948
(Unit: doz.)

| <u>Monthly Average</u> | <u>2½ x 3½</u> | <u>4-3/4 x 6½</u> | <u>5 x 7</u> | <u>6-1/2 x 8-1/2</u> | <u>8 x 10</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1947 | - | 209 | 837 | 726 | 1,679 |
| 1st Qtr '48 | 490 | 327 | 587 | 1,945 | 1,652 |
| 2nd Qtr | 458 | 1,311 | 1,646 | 2,149 | 2,469 |
| 1st Half | 474 | 819 | 1,116 | 2,047 | 2,060 |
| 3rd Qtr | 964 | 1,345 | 16 | 2,280 | 3,545 |

(Cont'd)

Distribution of X-ray Film (Cont'd).

| | <u>2½ x 3½</u> | <u>4-3/4 x 6½</u> | <u>5 x 7</u> | <u>6½ x 8½</u> | <u>8 x 10</u> |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| January 1948 | 0 | 250 | 558 | 770 | 1,480 |
| February | 0 | 410 | 262 | 1,900 | 2,090 |
| March | 1,469 | 320 | 940 | 2,167 | 1,387 |
| April | 630 | 782 | 2,352 | 2,930 | 2,498 |
| May | 483 | 1,746 | 1,432 | 1,595 | 2,370 |
| June | 260 | 1,406 | 1,154 | 1,922 | 2,540 |
| July | 1,365 | 2,122 | 40 | 3,578 | 4,152 |
| August | 1,426 | 960 | 8 | 1,867 | 2,637 |
| September | 100 | 952 | 0 | 1,394 | 3,846 |

| <u>Monthly Average</u> | <u>10 x 12</u> | <u>11 x 14</u> | <u>14 x 17</u> | <u>Rental</u> | <u>120 Rolls</u> | <u>35 mm Rolls</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1947 | 15,443 | 793 | - | 155 | 3,427 | 25,799 |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 14,665 | 907 | - | 510 | 2,275 | 13,457 |
| 2nd Qtr | 16,754 | 635 | 87 | 1,150 | 7,293 | 24,653 |
| 1st Half | 15,709 | 771 | 43 | 830 | 4,784 | 19,055 |
| 3rd Qtr | 25,258 | 2,012 | 117 | 892 | 6,257 | 16,636 |
| January 1948 | 11,623 | 836 | 0 | 520 | 2,746 | 8,238 |
| February | 14,742 | 732 | 0 | 170 | 1,608 | 17,787 |
| March | 17,631 | 1,154 | 0 | 840 | 2,471 | 14,347 |
| April | 13,324 | 774 | 30 | 798 | 6,325 | 20,652 |
| May | 21,240 | 838 | 112 | 1,216 | 12,458 | 29,770 |
| June | 15,698 | 292 | 120 | 1,436 | 3,097 | 23,536 |
| July | 23,460 | 1,512 | 0 | 1,036 | 7,247 | 16,281 |
| August | 26,716 | 2,011 | 350 | 775 | 5,405 | 13,185 |
| September | 25,598 | 2,514 | 0 | 865 | 6,120 | 20,442 |

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHELMINTICS

| <u>Monthly Averages</u> | <u>Santonin (tab)</u> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1947 | 43,333 kg 2,901,200 tablets |
| 1st Qtr 1948 | 1,299,348 |
| 2nd Qtr | 2,613,932 |
| 1st Half | 2,456,640 |
| 3rd Qtr | 5,339,923 |
| January 1948 | 2,000,000 |
| February | 575,680 |
| March | 1,322,365 |
| April | 1,481,300 |
| May | 2,975,105 |
| June | 6,385,390 |
| July | 6,437,335 |
| August | 5,283,100 |
| September | 4,299,335 |



27

(Continued)

| June 1948 | | | | | | July 1948 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--|--|--|
| | Cases <u>b/</u> | Days <u>c/</u> | Amount | | Cases <u>b/</u> | Days <u>c/</u> | Amount | | | | |
| | | | Total | Per Case | | | Total | Per Case | | | |
| A. Short-term benefits | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u> | 11,990 | 88,589 | 7 | 3,572,862 | 740 | 12,370 | 82,657 | | | | |
| 2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u> | 1,352 | 6,832 | 5 | 345,225 | 270 | 2,001 | 10,824 | | | | |
| 3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u> | 588 | 10,436 | 18 | 858,000 | 1,459 | 346 | 5,998 | | | | |
| 4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u> | 850 | 21,225 | 25 | 1,401,078 | 1,648 | 1,241 | 24,679 | | | | |
| 5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u> | | | 33 | 2,246,956 | 1,710 | 1,247 | 40,938 | | | | |
| 6. Sickness & injury allow. <u>i/</u> | 1,314 | 43,529 | - | 261,260 | 1,204 | 160 | - | | | | |
| 7. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u> | 217 | - | - | | | | | | | | |
| B. Unemployment benefits <u>k/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 131 | | | | |
| C. Long-term benefits <u>l/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Lump-sum grants | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Retirement allow. <u>m/</u> | 394 | - | - | 394,321 | 765 | 508 | - | | | | |
| b. Invalidity allow. <u>n/</u> | 7 | - | - | 91,645 | 13,092 | 21 | - | | | | |
| c. Survivors' allow. <u>o/</u> | 584 | - | - | 1,293,208 | 2,214 | 356 | - | | | | |
| 2. Pensions <u>p/</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Invalidity pension <u>q/</u> | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | | | | |
| b. Survivors' pension <u>r/</u> | 174 | - | - | 157,644 | 906 | 250 | - | | | | |
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See footnotes on next page.

- Notes: */ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
- a/ The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March, but benefits paid in April are for the most part on claims arising in the preceding fiscal year. These are included in the figures shown above.
- b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.
- c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.
- d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948 at half-price to his dependents, for as long as two years if necessary.
- e/ Available on the same terms as d/
- f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/.
- g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually the refund amounts to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are above those set for insurance treatment.
- h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.
- i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work, beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases, the above time limit does not apply and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages during the first four months and 60 per cent thereafter.
- j/ A lump sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded, within the above limit, to the person arranging for it. From 1 September 1948 one month's wages will be paid upon the death of a dependent.
- k/ A cash benefit payable to the insured after an initial waiting period of one week (in each benefit year) for the duration of his employment but not more than 180 days. The rate of compensation is based on the taxable daily wage of the last, or the last two months, whichever is higher, and varies in inverse relation thereto from 40 to 80 per cent of it per day of unemployment.
- l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.
- m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least six months of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. (From 1 September 1948, the qualifying period will be changed in all cases except withdrawal on account of off-duty death, marriage or child-birth from 6 months to three years). Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.
- n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a

flat sum corresponding to 10 times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

c/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of 15 years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (3 years, prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from 5 to 8 times the last monthly taxable wage depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of 15 years but must not exceed in any case 12 times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of 15 years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 6 NOVEMBER 1948

During the forty-fifth week ended 6 November 1948 there were reported 8,855 cases of communicable disease compared with 9,348 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases decreased 7 percent, from 6,808 last week to 6,301 currently. This was 11 percent greater, however, than the number (5,670) reported in the forty-fifth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 410.8 and 481.0 respectively.

The number of measles cases (411) was 37 percent higher than last week (299). The current figure was two-thirds of the total (617) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947. There were increases this week in 25 prefectures, decreases in 12, and no change in 9. The largest increase occurred in Hokkaido (36 cases), where the number of cases (117) accounted for 28 percent of the total figure reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.8 and 70.8 respectively.

There was a 17 percent decrease in whooping cough cases, from 613 to 510 currently. The figure for this week was 28 percent less than the number (711) recorded in the same week of 1947. Twenty-four prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 recorded increases, and there was no change in 7. The largest decrease occurred in Gumma Prefecture, from 71 cases to 17 currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 33.2 and 67.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (878) increased 8 percent from last week (815). The current number was more than 30 percent less than the figure (1,269) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 57.2 and 144.2 respectively.

The number of influenza cases (17) was 37 percent less than the figure (27) reported last week. In the forty-fifth week of 1947 there were 26 cases, approximately 53 percent more than the current number. There were 8 cases this week in Shiga Prefecture and 1 to 3 cases each in 6 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 3.8 respectively.

Diphtheria cases remained about the same, 349 last week and 355 currently. There were 42 deaths compared with 30 in the preceding week. The current number of cases was 38 percent less than the total (571) for the same week of 1947 and 70 percent less than the figure (1,166) recorded in the corresponding period of 1946. Twenty-three prefectures reported increases over last week, 19 showed decreases, and 4 reported no change. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.1 and 19.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 1.7.

There were nearly 30 percent fewer cases of dysentery this week (99) than there were in the week before (139). Deaths decreased from 89 to 36 currently. Cases this week were 38 percent of the number (260) in the forty-fifth week of 1947 and only 8 percent of those (1,265) in the corresponding period of 1946. There were decreases this week in 25 prefectures, small increases in 13, and no change in 8. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.5 and 20.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.3 and 5.7.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (140) was 8 percent more than the figure recorded last week (130). Deaths, however, decreased from 26 to 20. Current cases were a little more than half of the number (265) reported in the same week of 1947 and somewhat more than one-fifth of those (623) in the corresponding period of 1946. There were decreases this week in 17 prefectures, increases in 17, and no change in 12. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.1 and 12.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 1.5.

Paratyphoid fever cases (25) decreased 42 percent from last week (43). There was one death compared with 4 in the preceding week. The current number of cases was 42 percent of the figure (59) recorded in the corresponding period of 1947 and approximately one-sixth of those (149) in the same week of 1946. Sixteen prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each, and the remaining 30 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

One case of smallpox was reported this week compared with none in the previous week. No deaths have occurred for 16 weeks. No cases were reported in the forty-fifth week of 1947, but in the same week of 1946 there were 13. Although the one confirmed case of smallpox (in Osaka Prefecture) was reported this week, the Ministry of Welfare also received a telegraphic report stating that there were 15 suspected cases in Hokkaido. These were not included in the regular statistical report because Japanese authorities had not confirmed them. The current case rate was 0.1 and both the cumulative case and death rates were less than 0.1.

There were 3 typhus fever cases this week compared with 1 in the preceding week. No deaths have been reported for 17 weeks. In the same weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 7 and 21 cases respectively. All the current cases occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases this week (38) were 25 percent less than the number (51) last week. There was one death compared with 2 in the week before. Current cases were 40 percent of the 1947 figure (95) for the same week and approximately one-ninth of the corresponding 1946 figure (337). There were 11 cases this week in Shiga Prefecture, from 1 to 4 cases each in 17 prefectures, and no cases in 28 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 6.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Nineteen cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported this week compared with 8 in the preceding week. Reports received showed 10 deaths whereas there were 22 in the previous week. In the forty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 1 and 2 cases respectively. The current number of cases represents 6 confirmed cases and 13 suspect cases. Corresponding death figures are 6 from confirmed cases and 4 from suspect cases. Corrected reports from most of the prefectures have been received and revised figures covering the past three months should soon be available. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 12.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 3.6.

The number of scarlet fever cases (43) was 25 percent less than the figure (57) for last week. There were 3 deaths compared with 1 previously. There were 61 and 47 cases respectively in the forty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946. Tokyo-to had 11 cases this week, Fukuoka had 7, and 17 additional prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each. The remaining 27 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 3.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis increased from 8 cases last week to 15 currently. There were no deaths, however, compared with 6 in the previous week. The 1947 and 1946 case figures for the comparable periods were 20 and 15 respectively. Eleven prefectures had one or two cases each this week, and there were no cases in the remaining 35 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 2.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,007 and 189,096 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,490 and 194,857; and for chancroid, 580 and 32,505. All current totals were higher than in the previous week when there were reported 3,162 cases of syphilis, 3,117 cases of gonorrhea, and 549 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were 36 percent higher than in the forty-fifth week of 1947 (2,951). The other two venereal diseases, however, were less than in the same week of 1947 when there were reported 4,028 cases of gonorrhea and 690 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 261.2 and 274.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 227.5 and 282.3; and chancroid, 37.8 and 47.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 6 November 1948

| PREFECTURE | DIPHTHERIA | | | | DYSENTERY | | | |
|------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 15 | 2 | 1063 | 140 | 3 | - | 932 | 65 |
| AOMORI | 1 | - | 190 | 10 | - | - | 116 | 23 |
| IWATE | 2 | 1 | 246 | 28 | 3 | - | 524 | 59 |
| MIYAGI | 13 | - | 390 | 21 | 5 | - | 223 | 21 |
| AKITA | 9 | - | 488 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 194 | 47 |
| YAMAGATA | 2 | - | 229 | 22 | - | - | 235 | 34 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 7 | 1 | 180 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 467 | 101 |
| IBARAKI | 4 | 1 | 271 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 715 | 313 |
| TOCHIGI | 7 | 1 | 280 | 23 | - | 1 | 271 | 103 |
| GULMA | 4 | 3 | 200 | 42 | 1 | - | 468 | 110 |
| SAITAMA | 13 | 3 | 306 | 26 | 2 | - | 392 | 161 |
| CHIBA | 4 | - | 131 | 5 | 3 | - | 271 | 64 |
| TOKYO | 21 | 3 | 820 | 103 | 10 | 4 | 1473 | 329 |
| KANAGAWA | 10 | 3 | 375 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 291 | 84 |
| NIIGATA | 11 | 1 | 551 | 44 | 1 | - | 591 | 71 |
| TOYAMA | - | 8 | 117 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 14 |
| ISHIKAWA | 4 | - | 229 | 15 | 1 | - | 35 | 9 |
| FUKUI | 3 | - | 102 | 8 | 1 | - | 197 | 33 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | 68 | 10 |
| NAGANO | 7 | - | 339 | 17 | 4 | - | 326 | 51 |
| GIFU | 5 | - | 104 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 396 | 149 |
| SHIZUOKA | 12 | 2 | 234 | 28 | 2 | - | 319 | 158 |
| AICHI | 13 | - | 378 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 680 | 290 |
| MIE | 4 | - | 210 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 181 | 60 |
| SHIGA | - | - | 74 | 3 | - | - | 93 | 23 |
| KYOTO | 5 | - | 225 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 294 | 74 |
| OSAKA | 9 | - | 250 | 22 | 1 | - | 498 | 98 |
| HYOGO | 13 | 1 | 387 | 40 | 5 | 1 | 435 | 90 |
| NARA | 1 | - | 111 | 7 | 1 | - | 41 | 9 |
| WAKAYAMA | 8 | 1 | 102 | 5 | 1 | - | 53 | 14 |
| TOTTORI | 3 | 1 | 64 | 4 | - | - | 67 | 28 |
| SHIMANE | 12 | - | 241 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 206 | 74 |
| OKAYAMA | 11 | 2 | 225 | 23 | 2 | - | 194 | 78 |
| HIROSHIMA | 15 | - | 344 | 13 | 1 | - | 315 | 129 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 7 | - | 265 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 238 | 100 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 2 | 2 | 103 | 15 | - | 3 | 149 | 30 |
| KAGAWA | 2 | - | 111 | 12 | - | - | 132 | 38 |
| EHIME | 6 | - | 304 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 354 | 111 |
| KOCHI | 10 | - | 131 | 6 | 5 | - | 103 | 28 |
| FUKUOKA | 21 | 2 | 715 | 44 | 2 | - | 421 | 122 |
| SAGA | 12 | - | 459 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 175 | 67 |
| NAAGASAKI | 12 | 4 | *387 | 46 | 4 | 1 | *245 | *95 |
| KUMAMOTO | 4 | - | 138 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 211 | 96 |
| OITA | 13 | - | 461 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 184 | 110 |
| MIYAZAKI | 12 | - | 337 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 238 | 77 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 6 | - | 385 | 32 | - | - | 149 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 355 | 42 | *13307 | 1176 | 99 | 36 | *14220 | *3903 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| RATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 23.1 | 2.7 | 19.3 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 20.6 | 5.7 |
| Previous | 22.8 | 2.0 | | | 9.1 | 5.8 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | TYPHOID FEVER | | | | PARATYPHOID FEVER | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 9 | - | 364 | 23 | 1 | - | 120 | 3 |
| AOMORI | 3 | - | 119 | 13 | 3 | - | 45 | 3 |
| IWATE | 2 | 1 | 79 | 8 | 1 | - | 52 | 5 |
| MIYAGI | 7 | - | 175 | 16 | - | - | 121 | 3 |
| AKITA | 1 | 1 | 73 | 14 | - | - | 14 | 3 |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | 68 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 1 |
| FUKUSHIMA | - | - | 171 | 23 | 2 | - | 74 | 2 |
| IBARAKI | 1 | - | 142 | 18 | - | - | 80 | 3 |
| TOCHIGI | 2 | - | 133 | 23 | - | - | 50 | 4 |
| GUMMA | 1 | - | 104 | 15 | - | - | 54 | 1 |
| SAITAMA | 4 | 1 | 211 | 38 | 1 | - | 42 | 3 |
| CHIBA | 1 | - | 221 | 10 | - | - | 52 | - |
| TOKYO | 26 | 2 | 1081 | 116 | 3 | - | 625 | 23 |
| KANAGAWA | 7 | 2 | 409 | 45 | 1 | - | 104 | - |
| NIIGATA | 3 | - | 248 | 30 | 1 | - | 91 | 8 |
| TOYAMA | - | 1 | 136 | 17 | 1 | - | 28 | 2 |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | 65 | 11 | 1 | - | 11 | 1 |
| FUKUI | 2 | - | 118 | 6 | - | - | 19 | 1 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | 11 | 3 |
| NAAGANO | 2 | - | 437 | 33 | - | - | 61 | 4 |
| GIFU | 4 | - | 330 | 44 | - | - | 63 | 5 |
| SHIZUOKA | 6 | - | 270 | 29 | 3 | - | 141 | 7 |
| AICHI | 3 | 2 | 372 | 43 | 1 | - | 85 | 7 |
| MIE | 5 | - | 271 | 31 | - | - | 62 | 7 |
| SHIGA | - | - | 45 | 3 | - | - | 15 | - |
| KYOTO | 2 | - | 255 | 43 | - | - | 66 | 6 |
| OSAKA | 9 | - | 322 | 73 | 2 | 1 | 62 | 3 |
| HYOGO | 7 | 2 | 348 | 65 | - | - | 29 | 2 |
| NARA | - | 3 | 87 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| WAKAYAMA | 1 | - | 114 | 14 | - | - | 15 | - |
| TOTTORI | 1 | - | 82 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 1 |
| SIMANE | 2 | 1 | 104 | 12 | - | - | 62 | 1 |
| OHAYAMA | 4 | - | 168 | 28 | - | - | 14 | 1 |
| HIROSHIMA | 3 | - | 229 | 20 | - | - | 53 | 1 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 2 | - | 75 | 9 | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 4 | 4 | 105 | 15 | - | - | 7 | - |
| KAGAWA | - | - | 47 | 11 | - | - | 31 | 3 |
| EHIME | 6 | - | 149 | 13 | - | - | 32 | - |
| KOCHI | 1 | - | 143 | 15 | - | - | 35 | 1 |
| FUKUOKA | 2 | - | 164 | 17 | 2 | - | 43 | 3 |
| SAGA | 1 | - | 46 | 3 | - | - | 16 | 2 |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | 59 | 11 | - | - | 16 | 1 |
| KUMAMOTO | 1 | - | 22 | 4 | - | - | 21 | 1 |
| OITA | 1 | - | 110 | 13 | 1 | - | 23 | 2 |
| MIYAZAKI | 4 | - | 51 | 5 | - | - | 15 | 2 |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | 17 | 3 | 1 | - | 8 | - |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 140 | 20 | 8360 | 1006 | 25 | 1 | 2628 | 131 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| RATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 9.1 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| Previous | 8.5 | 1.7 | | | 2.8 | 0.3 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | SCARLET FEVER | | | | EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 2 | - | 403 | 2 | 1 | - | 176 | 34 |
| AOMORI | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | 57 | 16 |
| IWATE | - | - | 15 | 1 | - | - | 16 | 4 |
| MIYAGI | 1 | - | 74 | 1 | 1 | - | 105 | 9 |
| AKITA | - | - | 21 | - | 2 | - | 69 | 13 |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | 38 | 11 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 1 | - | 32 | 1 | 2 | - | 78 | 16 |
| IBARAKI | 1 | - | 51 | - | 1 | - | 71 | 19 |
| TOCHIGI | - | - | 42 | - | - | - | 11 | 2 |
| GUMMA | - | - | 82 | 3 | - | - | 28 | 7 |
| SAITAMA | 3 | - | 94 | 1 | 1 | - | 23 | 10 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 14 | - | 1 | - | 39 | 5 |
| TOKYO | 11 | - | 463 | 7 | 2 | - | 395 | 101 |
| KANAGAWA | 1 | - | 79 | 3 | 2 | - | 101 | 22 |
| NIIGATA | 1 | - | 26 | 1 | - | - | 52 | 7 |
| TOYAMA | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 23 | 7 |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 10 | 4 |
| FUKUI | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 16 | 3 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 32 | - | - | - | 20 | 2 |
| NAGANO | 3 | - | 115 | 1 | - | - | 38 | 12 |
| GIFU | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | 13 | 4 |
| SHIZUOKA | 2 | - | 46 | 3 | - | - | 50 | 13 |
| AICHI | - | - | 112 | - | - | - | 22 | 5 |
| MIE | - | - | 36 | 1 | - | - | 12 | - |
| SHIGA | 1 | - | 44 | - | - | - | 7 | 2 |
| KYOTO | 1 | - | 86 | - | - | - | 59 | 32 |
| OSAKA | 1 | - | 78 | 1 | - | - | 82 | 19 |
| HYOGO | - | - | 40 | 1 | 1 | - | 37 | 11 |
| NARA | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 |
| WAKAYAMA | - | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| TOTTORI | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 24 | 7 |
| SHIMANE | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | 14 | 8 |
| OKAYAMA | 2 | - | 35 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 3 |
| HIROSHIMA | - | - | 19 | - | - | - | 19 | 5 |
| YAMAGUCHI | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | 17 | 1 |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| KAGAWA | 1 | - | 22 | - | - | - | 8 | - |
| EHIME | 1 | - | 24 | - | 1 | - | 19 | 7 |
| KOCHI | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| FUKUOKA | 7 | 2 | 44 | 3 | - | - | 39 | 7 |
| SAGA | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | 15 | - | - | - | 25 | 12 |
| KUMAMOTO | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 17 | 9 |
| OITA | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | 10 | 5 |
| MIYAZAKI | 2 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 24 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 43 | 3 | 2330 | 33 | 15 | - | 1911 | 475 |
| PATE. | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 2.8 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | - | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| Previous | 3.7 | 0.1 | | | 0.5 | 0.4 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | MEASLES | | WHOOPIING COUGH | | TUBERCULOSIS | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases |
| HOKKAIDO | 117 | 2890 | 93 | 5011 | 453 | 25930 |
| AOMORI | 4 | 481 | 4 | 495 | 32 | 4951 |
| IWATE | 6 | 1013 | 5 | 567 | 139 | 8089 |
| MIYAGI | 6 | 1002 | 9 | 1021 | 106 | 7037 |
| AKITA | 5 | 297 | 11 | 595 | 111 | 5620 |
| YAMAGATA | 1 | 488 | 3 | 615 | 56 | 4264 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 38 | 654 | 11 | 610 | 146 | 6759 |
| IBARAKI | 5 | 642 | 1 | *520 | 100 | *4689 |
| TOCHIGI | - | 240 | 7 | 954 | 75 | 4318 |
| GUMMA | 1 | 331 | 17 | 1403 | 74 | *3652 |
| SAITAMA | - | 88 | 10 | 880 | 137 | 5500 |
| CHIBA | - | 98 | 1 | 398 | 89 | 4598 |
| TOKYO | 6 | 878 | 25 | 3646 | 629 | 37398 |
| KANAGAWA | 1 | 192 | 6 | 1430 | 266 | 13347 |
| NIIGATA | 17 | *1276 | 38 | *2957 | 198 | *10025 |
| TOYAMA | 5 | 925 | 14 | 1926 | 92 | 7522 |
| ISHIKAWA | 9 | 734 | 15 | 1145 | 138 | 5690 |
| FUKUI | 7 | 1324 | 8 | 549 | 73 | 2098 |
| YAMANASHI | - | 46 | 2 | 261 | 13 | 1535 |
| NAGANO | - | 1026 | 32 | 1652 | 134 | 7573 |
| GIFU | 39 | 2022 | 13 | 701 | 106 | 4993 |
| SHIZUOKA | 1 | 895 | 5 | 714 | 185 | 7867 |
| AICHI | 2 | 1064 | 16 | 1729 | 140 | 12005 |
| MIE | 6 | 1307 | 8 | 539 | 54 | 3760 |
| SHIGA | - | 520 | 8 | 680 | 54 | 2829 |
| KYOTO | 5 | 855 | 26 | 1349 | 319 | 9728 |
| OSAKA | 2 | 813 | 10 | 1040 | 374 | 16973 |
| HYOGO | 2 | 1341 | 22 | 888 | 154 | 6701 |
| NARA | - | 102 | 2 | 106 | 26 | 1951 |
| WATAYAMA | 6 | 289 | - | 145 | 39 | 2112 |
| TOTTORI | - | 877 | - | 154 | 41 | 3380 |
| SHIMANE | 21 | 475 | 12 | 1717 | 73 | 6946 |
| OKAYAMA | - | 3279 | 13 | 820 | 170 | 6311 |
| HIROSHIMA | 12 | 4546 | 4 | 846 | 142 | 12711 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 1 | 1659 | - | 123 | 46 | 2656 |
| KAGAWA | - | 2223 | - | 237 | 48 | 2490 |
| EXILE | 1 | 4091 | 11 | 1145 | 145 | 8154 |
| FUJIKI | 2 | 2158 | 2 | 208 | 43 | 2640 |
| FUKUOKA | 32 | 1267 | 24 | 3148 | 283 | 17323 |
| SAGA | - | 300 | 1 | 676 | 54 | 3426 |
| NAGASAKI | 18 | *669 | 8 | *585 | 125 | *6580 |
| KUMAMOTO | 16 | 1169 | 2 | 549 | 71 | 3794 |
| OITA | 2 | 590 | 1 | 523 | 124 | 4896 |
| MIYAZAKI | 1 | 389 | 1 | 303 | 104 | 3602 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 13 | 899 | 7 | 723 | 126 | 3767 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 1 | 338 | 2 | 356 | 194 | 3797 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|------|---------|
| TOTAL | 411 | *48862 | 510 | *46839 | 6301 | *331987 |
|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|------|---------|

| | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| RATE | | | | | | |
| Current | 26.8 | 70.8 | 33.2 | 67.9 | 410.8 | 481.0 |
| Previous | 19.5 | | 40.0 | | 443.8 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | PNEUMONIA | | INFLUENZA | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases |
| HOKKAIDO | 75 | 7152 | 1 | 150 |
| AOMORI | 12 | 1777 | - | 15 |
| IVATE | 34 | 1604 | - | 25 |
| MIYAGI | 27 | 2324 | - | 9 |
| AKITA | 26 | 1673 | - | - |
| YAMAGATA | 14 | 1292 | - | 10 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 32 | 2962 | - | 25 |
| IBARAKI | 21 | *3304 | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | 5 | 1873 | - | 45 |
| GUMMA | 21 | 2029 | 1 | 31 |
| SAITAMA | 14 | 1719 | - | 68 |
| CHIBA | 6 | 1016 | - | - |
| TOKYO | 37 | 5303 | - | 130 |
| KANAGAWA | 14 | 2965 | - | 63 |
| NIIGATA | 33 | *3928 | - | 48 |
| TOYAMA | 13 | 3415 | 3 | 33 |
| ISHIKAWA | 12 | 1882 | - | 77 |
| FUKUI | 11 | 843 | - | 94 |
| YAMANASHI | 7 | 677 | - | 21 |
| NAGANO | 21 | 2376 | - | 35 |
| GIFU | 44 | 2363 | - | 55 |
| SHIZUOKA | 14 | 2269 | - | 23 |
| AICHI | 18 | 2920 | - | 83 |
| MIE | 9 | 1690 | - | 12 |
| SHIGA | 12 | 1070 | 8 | 165 |
| KYOTO | 31 | 1542 | - | 118 |
| OSAKA | 9 | 2319 | 2 | 115 |
| HYOGO | 11 | 1342 | 1 | 13 |
| NARA | 2 | 429 | - | 9 |
| WAKAYAMA | 3 | 1904 | - | 68 |
| TOTTOPI | 2 | 870 | - | 12 |
| SHIMANE | 17 | 2636 | - | 33 |
| OKAYAMA | 13 | 1621 | - | 52 |
| HIROSHIMA | 20 | 3262 | - | 280 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 8 | 1153 | 1 | 6 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 12 | 1912 | - | 67 |
| KAGAWA | 1 | 1084 | - | 10 |
| EHIME | 39 | 4629 | - | 138 |
| KOCHI | 6 | 1428 | - | 4 |
| FUKUOKA | 72 | 4443 | - | 316 |
| SAGA | 15 | 1857 | - | 11 |
| NAGASAKI | 16 | *1667 | - | 9 |
| KUMAMOTO | 11 | 1735 | - | 29 |
| OITA | 8 | 1018 | - | 83 |
| MIYAZAKI | 23 | 820 | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | 27 | 1452 | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | 878 | *99549 | 17 | 2593 |
| RATE | | | | |
| Current | 57.2 | 144.2 | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| Previous | 53.1 | | 1.8 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | MALARIA | | | | JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 1 | - | 104 | - | - | - | 8 | 7 |
| AOMORI | 3 | - | 40 | - | - | - | 54 | 20 |
| IWATE | - | - | 32 | 1 | - | 1 | 203 | 74 |
| MIYAGI | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | *257 | *59 |
| AKITA | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 150 | 44 |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | *224 | *56 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 1 | - | 40 | - | - | - | *70 | 23 |
| IBARAKI | 2 | - | *47 | - | - | - | 344 | 92 |
| TOCHIGI | - | - | 36 | - | 12 | 2 | 135 | 45 |
| GUMMA | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | 147 | 44 |
| SAITAMA | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 252 | 71 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 33 | - | - | - | 384 | 71 |
| TOKYO | 1 | - | 295 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2095 | 560 |
| KANAGAWA | - | - | 78 | 1 | - | - | *589 | 170 |
| NIIGATA | 1 | - | 96 | - | - | - | 265 | 52 |
| TOYAMA | 1 | - | 46 | 1 | - | - | 121 | 53 |
| ISHIKAWA | 1 | - | 32 | 2 | - | - | 139 | 68 |
| FUKUI | - | - | 23 | 1 | - | - | 65 | 21 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 23 | - | - | - | 113 | 40 |
| NAGANO | - | - | 14 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 329 | 79 |
| GIFU | 1 | - | 40 | - | - | - | 108 | 38 |
| SHIZUOKA | - | - | 41 | - | - | - | 430 | 138 |
| AICHI | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | 500 | 134 |
| MIE | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | 89 | 32 |
| SHIGA | 11 | 1 | 2235 | 5 | - | - | 90 | 35 |
| KYOTO | 4 | - | 79 | 2 | - | - | *79 | 42 |
| OSAKA | - | - | 43 | - | - | - | 136 | 86 |
| HYOGO | - | - | 61 | 1 | - | - | *142 | *73 |
| NARA | - | - | 30 | - | - | - | 17 | 10 |
| WAKAYAMA | 1 | - | 18 | - | - | - | 18 | 12 |
| TOTTORI | - | - | 45 | 1 | - | - | *30 | 12 |
| SHIMANE | - | - | 32 | - | - | - | 18 | 10 |
| OKAYAMA | 1 | - | 44 | 3 | - | - | 79 | 23 |
| HIROSHIMA | 2 | - | 104 | - | - | - | 39 | 17 |
| YAMAGUCHI | - | - | 45 | - | - | - | 52 | 14 |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 20 | - | - | - | 26 | 8 |
| KAGAWA | - | - | 23 | 1 | - | - | 20 | 6 |
| EHIME | - | - | 102 | 4 | - | - | *65 | *34 |
| KOCHI | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | *43 | *22 |
| FUKUOKA | 4 | - | 231 | 3 | - | - | 63 | 6 |
| SAGA | - | - | 40 | 1 | - | - | 31 | 11 |
| NAGASAKI | 1 | - | *59 | - | - | - | *32 | *12 |
| KUMAMOTO | 1 | - | 59 | 3 | - | - | 38 | 11 |
| OITA | - | - | 50 | - | - | - | 16 | 5 |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | 73 | 20 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 1 | - | 154 | - | - | - | 148 | 46 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|---|-------|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| TOTAL | 38 | 1 | *4752 | 34 | 19 | 10 | *8326 | *2506 |
|-------|----|---|-------|----|----|----|-------|-------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| RATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 2.5 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 3.6 |
| Previous | 3.3 | 0.1 | | | 0.5 | 1.4 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | SMALLPOX | | | | TYPHUS FEVER | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 19 | 3 |
| AOMORI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 1 |
| IWATE | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| MIYAGI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| AKITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| FUKUSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| IBARAKI | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| TOCHIGI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GUMMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SAITAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 1 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| TOKYO | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 44 | 3 |
| KANAGAWA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 45 | 2 |
| NIIGATA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| TOYAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| FUKUI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGANO | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| GIFU | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 31 | 2 |
| SHIZUOKA | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| AICHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| MIIE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIGA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| KYOTO | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 38 | 1 |
| OSAKA | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 145 | 9 |
| HYOGO | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| NARA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - |
| WAKAYAMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTTORI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIMANE | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| OKAYAMA | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HIFOSHIMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| YAMAGUCHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGAWA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| EHIME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KOCHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| SAGA | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 2 |
| KUMAMOTO | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| OITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | - | 32 | 1 | 3 | - | 464 | 33 |
| FATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | - | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Previous | - | - | | | 0.1 | - | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

| DISEASES | Week Ended | | | Cumulative Number for First 45 Weeks | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------|-------|
| | 6 Nov 1948 | 8 Nov 1947 | 9 Nov 1946 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Cases | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 355 | 571 | 1166 | 13307 | 24603 | 42162 |
| Dysentery | 99 | 260 | 1265 | 14220 | 38559 | 84936 |
| Typhoid | 140 | 265 | 623 | 8360 | 16518 | 40590 |
| Paratyphoid | 25 | 59 | 149 | 2628 | 4377 | 8175 |
| Smallpox | 1 | - | 13 | 32 | 387 | 17682 |
| Typhus Fever | 3 | 7 | 21 | 464 | 1025 | 30788 |
| Malaria | 38 | 95 | 337 | 4752 | 11273 | NA |
| Cholera | - | - | - | - | - | 1203 |
| Scarlet Fever | 43 | 61 | 47 | 2330 | 2280 | 1753 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 15 | 20 | 15 | 1911 | 3225 | 1344 |
| Jap B Encephalitis | 19 | 1 | 2 | 8326 | 252 | NA |
| Plague | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deaths | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 42 | 46 | 77 | 1176 | 2022 | 3308 |
| Dysentery | 36 | 62 | 260 | 3903 | 7104 | 12302 |
| Typhoid | 20 | 42 | 75 | 1006 | 2034 | 4821 |
| Paratyphoid | 1 | 7 | 14 | 131 | 249 | 420 |
| Smallpox | - | - | 2 | 1 | 38 | 2715 |
| Typhus Fever | - | - | 4 | 33 | 83 | 2882 |
| Malaria | 1 | 1 | - | 34 | 22 | NA |
| Cholera | - | - | - | - | - | 513 |
| Scarlet Fever | 3 | - | 1 | 33 | 52 | 89 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | - | 10 | 3 | 475 | 1048 | 374 |
| Jap B. Encephalitis | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2506 | 131 | NA |
| Plague | - | - | - | - | - | - |

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

| DISEASES | Week Ended | | | Cumulative Rates for First 45 Weeks | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|------|-------|
| | 6 Nov 1948 | 8 Nov 1947 | 9 Nov 1946 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Case Rate | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 23.1 | 33.2 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 36.6 | 64.9 |
| Dysentery | 6.5 | 17.4 | 87.6 | 20.6 | 57.3 | 130.7 |
| Typhoid | 9.1 | 17.7 | 43.1 | 12.1 | 24.5 | 62.5 |
| Paratyphoid | 1.6 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 12.6 |
| Smallpox | 0.1 | - | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 27.2 |
| Typhus Fever | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 47.4 |
| Malaria | 2.5 | 6.4 | 23.3 | 6.9 | 16.7 | NA |
| Cholera | - | - | - | - | - | 1.9 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| Jap B. Encephalitis | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 0.4 | NA |
| Plague | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Death Rate | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 2.7 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 5.1 |
| Dysentery | 2.3 | 4.1 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 18.9 |
| Typhoid | 1.3 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 7.4 |
| Paratyphoid | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Smallpox | - | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| Typhus Fever | - | - | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Malaria | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA |
| Cholera | - | - | - | - | - | 0.8 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | - | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Jap B. Encephalitis | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | NA |
| Plague | - | - | - | - | - | - |

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 6 November 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for
year to date

| PREFECTURE | CHANCROID | | GONORRHEA | | SYPHILIS | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | (C) | (T) | (C) | (T) | (C) | (T) |
| HOKKAIDO | 9 | 826 | 144 | 8137 | 104 | 6555 |
| ACMORI | 3 | 343 | 17 | 2459 | 13 | 1688 |
| IWATE | 1 | 91 | 19 | 907 | 37 | 1358 |
| MIYAGI | 5 | *442 | 22 | 2245 | 53 | 2133 |
| AKITA | 1 | 180 | 25 | 2003 | 32 | 2129 |
| YAMAGATA | - | 56 | 7 | 921 | 32 | 1994 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 13 | 378 | 38 | 2833 | 45 | 2562 |
| IBARAKI | 4 | 616 | 48 | 2725 | 46 | 2899 |
| TOCHIGI | 2 | 295 | 21 | 2559 | 45 | 3732 |
| GUMMA | 6 | 216 | 3 | 2090 | 57 | 2628 |
| SAITAMA | 4 | 296 | 42 | 1929 | 58 | 1944 |
| CHIBA | 2 | 902 | 4 | 5930 | 8 | 5198 |
| TOKYO | 29 | *1656 | 298 | 12178 | 271 | 12687 |
| KANAGAWA | 29 | 1649 | 204 | 11921 | 194 | 8484 |
| NIIGATA | 3 | 373 | 20 | 2728 | 57 | 3208 |
| TOYAMA | 1 | 239 | 26 | 2180 | 29 | 2364 |
| ISHIKAWA | 8 | 351 | 36 | 1900 | 36 | 1846 |
| FUKUI | 3 | 177 | 31 | 1392 | 31 | 1497 |
| YAMANASHI | 5 | 141 | 14 | 1228 | 33 | 938 |
| NAGANO | 3 | 219 | 45 | 5959 | 57 | 4877 |
| GIFU | 11 | 477 | 100 | 3136 | 53 | 1833 |
| SHIZUOKA | 11 | 492 | 93 | 4684 | 111 | 4983 |
| AICHI | 152 | 6451 | 293 | 17319 | 335 | 15315 |
| MIE | 5 | 502 | 30 | 2233 | 45 | 3276 |
| SHIGA | 2 | 425 | 7 | 1212 | 23 | 1405 |
| KYOTO | 48 | 1506 | 175 | 6192 | 275 | 6726 |
| OSAKA | 47 | 1670 | 300 | 9320 | 515 | 11339 |
| HYOGO | 36 | 2141 | 189 | 13113 | 229 | 18393 |
| NARA | 3 | 561 | 55 | 2151 | 51 | 2412 |
| WAKAYAMA | 9 | 654 | 95 | 3727 | 40 | 2678 |
| TOTTORI | 2 | 211 | 23 | 2038 | 26 | 1776 |
| SHIMANE | 3 | 100 | 12 | 770 | 17 | 925 |
| OKAYAMA | 10 | 885 | 62 | 4003 | 75 | 3958 |
| HIROSHIMA | 14 | 1042 | 152 | 6901 | 101 | 4959 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 31 | 946 | 171 | 6562 | 202 | 5443 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 5 | 200 | 24 | 1086 | 32 | 1211 |
| KAGAWA | 5 | 304 | 15 | 1081 | 26 | 1560 |
| EHIME | - | 298 | 29 | 2311 | 47 | 2432 |
| KOCHI | 1 | 213 | 14 | 1374 | 19 | 1112 |
| FUKUOKA | 24 | 2262 | 290 | *13260 | 222 | 11429 |
| SAGA | 3 | 248 | 26 | 3177 | 33 | 2478 |
| NAGASAKI | 9 | *563 | 79 | *4811 | 68 | *3793 |
| KUMAMOTO | 3 | 295 | 53 | 3216 | 65 | 3212 |
| OITA | 4 | 300 | 46 | 2681 | 59 | 2177 |
| MIYAZAKI | 3 | 117 | 22 | 1612 | 25 | 1206 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 8 | 196 | 71 | 2663 | 75 | 2344 |
| TOTAL | 580 | *32505 | 3490 | *194857 | 4007 | *189096 |
| RATE | | | | | | |
| Current | 37.8 | 47.1 | 227.5 | 282.3 | 261.2 | 274.0 |
| Previous | 35.8 | | 203.2 | | 206.1 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, & 1948

| DISEASE | WEEK ENDED | | | CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1948 6 Nov | 1947 8 Nov | 1946 9 Nov | FIRST 45 WEEKS | | |
| NUMBER | | | | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Chancroid | 530 | 690 | 800 | 32505 | 35287 | 25375 |
| Gonorrhea | 3490 | 4028 | 3152 | 194857 | 184617 | 107249 |
| Syphilis | 4007 | 2951 | 1864 | 189096 | 126421 | 61353 |
| RATE | | | | | | |
| Chancroid | 37.8 | 46.1 | 55.4 | 47.1 | 52.4 | 39.0 |
| Gonorrhea | 227.5 | 269.3 | 218.3 | 282.3 | 274.3 | 165.0 |
| Syphilis | 261.2 | 197.3 | 129.1 | 274.0 | 187.8 | 94.4 |

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 30 OCTOBER 1948

During the five weeks ended 30 October 1948, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 5,094 cases and 1,029 deaths. **Increases over September case rates were recorded in only three diseases -- diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever. Rates for only two diseases -- scarlet fever and Japanese "E" encephalitis -- were higher in October this year than in the same period of 1947. There was no cholera or plague in either year.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, diphtheria continued to increase. The case rate for October (22.2) was nearly 70 percent higher than in September (13.1) while the death rate (1.7) was nearly 90 percent higher than previously (0.9). The current case rate was the lowest recorded for October since 1926 when the rate was 21.2. It was 30 percent less than the figure for the corresponding period of 1947 (31.9) and approximately 70 percent less than the rate in October 1946 (72.7). Increases over September were recorded in all but 4 prefectures. Prefectural rates ranged from 5.6 in Shizuoka to 72.2 in Oita. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more were reported in 9 prefectures -- Hokkaido, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shimane, Saga, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. There were also 9 prefectures whose rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. These were Ibaraki, Chiba, Yamanashi, Gifu, Shizuoka, Osaka, Wakayama, Kagawa and Kumamoto.

Dysentery continued its downward trend. The case rate declined more than 60 percent, from 41.5 in September to 16.0 in October and the death rate was reduced more than 50 percent, from 12.2 to 6.0. The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for October. It was 71 percent less than the rate (55.5) for the corresponding period of 1947 and 94 percent less than that (253.1) for October 1946. The current rates were less than in September in all but one prefecture, Kagawa. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 2.9 in Kumamoto and Fukui to 45.3 in Iwate. There were six prefectural rates which exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These were in Iwate, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Kochi. At the other extreme, seven prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. These were in Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

Typhoid fever continued to exhibit the usual downward trend in the fall months. The current case rate (11.7) was approximately 30 percent less than in September (16.5). The death rate declined from 2.3 to 1.5. The case rate this month was the lowest ever recorded for October. It was less than half the rate (24.9) in October 1947 and less than a fourth of the figure (50.3) for the same period of 1946. There were decreases in 37 prefectural rates, increases in 8 and no change in 1 compared with September. The current prefectural rates ranged from 0.8 in Oita to 25.5 in Tokyo-to. Six prefectural rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These were in Aomori, Chiba, Tokyo, Aichi, Mie and Nara. Together these six prefectures accounted for approximately a third of all cases. On the other hand, 15 prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. Especially low rates were recorded in five prefectures in Kyushu - Oita, Saga, Kumamoto, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

The paratyphoid fever case rate declined 37 percent from 5.1 in September to 3.2 in October while the death rate (0.2) remained the same as previously. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for October. As in the case of typhoid fever, the current paratyphoid fever case rate was less than half the rate (7.0) in October 1947 and less than a fourth of the figure (13.0) in the same month of 1946. Compared with the preceding month, there were decreases in the rates of 32 prefectures, increases in 13 and no change in 1. Current prefectural rates ranged from zero in 5 prefectures (Yamanashi, Tottori, Ehime, Saga and Nagasaki) to 14.4 in Miyagi. The second highest rate was 6.9 in Tokyo-to. Nine prefectures had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for more than 40 percent of all cases reported. These were Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, and Oita. Fourteen prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

There were 4 cases of smallpox in October compared with 1 in September. No deaths were reported in either month. The current case rate was 0.1 compared with a rate of less than 0.1 previously. The case rates were also 0.1 in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946. All four cases this month occurred in Hokkaido during the week ended 23 October.

There were 3 cases of typhus fever this month compared with 4 previously. No deaths were reported in either month. The current case rate was less than 0.1 compared with 0.1 in September. Case rates for October 1947 and 1946 were 0.2 and 0.6 respectively. The current cases were reported in Kanagawa (2) and Kagawa Prefecture (1).

The current case rate for malaria (4.2) was half that in September (8.4); the death rate (0.1) remained the same as previously. The case rate this month was approximately a third of that (12.5) in October 1947 and less than a tenth of the rate (44.4) in the same period of 1946. There were decreases in 31 prefectural rates, increases in 14 and no change in 1. Five prefectures reported they had no cases in October. These were Iwate, Fukui, Mie, Kochi and Oita. The highest rate was 155.7 in Shiga Prefecture which alone accounted for 40 percent of all cases. The next highest rates were in Fukuoka (9.5) and Hiroshima (7.2). These were the only prefectures where rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. On the other hand, 27 prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the average.

According to reports received, the case and death rates for Japanese "B" encephalitis in October were 4.5 and 3.5 respectively compared with 46.1 and 16.2 in September. Case rates in October 1947 and 1946 were 1.0 and 0.3 respectively. During the 5 weeks ended 30 October there were 348 cases reported. It should be noted that only 138 of these were suspect cases. The remaining 210 cases which were reported as confirmed were probably reported previously as suspect. If new cases totalled only 138, the case rate for October would be 1.8. Revised reports have been received from 38 prefectures for the epidemic period through 30 October and will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The case rate for scarlet fever increased from 2.5 in September to 3.0 in October. The death rate was less than 0.1 in both months. In October 1947 and 1946 the case rates were 2.4 and 3.7 respectively. Compared with the previous month, there were increases in 21 prefectural rates, decreases in 18 and no change in 7. Case rates among the prefectures in October ranged from zero in 12 prefectures to 10.2 in Tokyo-to. Nine prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more, and together accounted for nearly 70 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Gumma, Saitama, Tokyo, Nagano, Shiga, Kyoto and Okayama. On the other hand, rates in 27 prefectures were 50 percent or less of the average.

The epidemic meningitis case rate declined more than 45 percent, from 2.8 in September to 1.5 this month. The death rate decreased from 0.7 to 0.5. The current case rate was 37 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (2.4) and about the same as in October 1946 (1.4). Decreases were recorded this month in 29 prefectures, increases in 10 and no change in 7. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 14 prefectures to 7.1 in Tottori. Ten prefectural rates were 50 percent or more higher than the average and 20 were 50 percent or more less than the average. The ten prefectures with relatively high rates accounted for 56 percent of all cases reported, but it should be noted that even in these prefectures the case rates ranged from only 2.3 to 7.1. The prefectures included Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Kyoto and Tottori.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

*** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for 46,455 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, there was a 10 percent reduction in the case rate for tuberculosis, which was 544.7 in September compared with 488.8

in October. The current figure was approximately 8 percent higher than the rate (453.5) for October 1947, however. There were decreases from September rates in 34 prefectures and increases in 12. Rates among the prefectures this month ranged from 171.9 in Yamanashi to 958.9 in Shimane. Only three prefectural rates exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more. These were in Tokyo, Kyoto and Shimane. Two prefectures (Chiba and Yamanashi) had rates that were less than 50 percent of the average.

Pneumonia usually reaches a low in late summer and begins to rise in the fall. The current case rate (51.2) was 33 percent higher than the low rate for the year in September (38.4). This was, however, 27 percent less than the rate (70.4) in October last year. Increases over September were reported in 38 prefectures and decreases in 8. Prefectural rates ranged from 7.6 in Yamaguchi to 102.7 in Akita and Toyama. Forty percent of all cases were reported in 11 prefectures where rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu, Shimane, Ehime, Fukuoka and Saga. Seven prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the average.

Measles reached its annual low in September with a case rate of 15.0. During October the rate increased 11 percent to 16.7. This was less than half the rate (35.9) in October 1947. Increases over September were reported in less than half (21) the prefectures while further decreases were reported in 25 prefectures. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 4 prefectures to 115.0 in Hokkaido. This one prefecture accounted for more than a third of all the cases reported. Seven other prefectures also had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for an additional 30 percent of the cases. These prefectures were Aomori, Ishikawa, Gifu, Wakayama, Shimane, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. Nearly half (22) of the prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national average.

Whooping cough continued to decline throughout October. The monthly case rate (48.1) was 38 percent less than in September (77.2). It was also 38 percent less than the rate (77.8) in October 1947. All but two prefectures recorded decreases from September levels. The current prefectural rates ranged from zero in Tokushima to 170.9 in Hokkaido. More than 40 percent of all cases were reported in seven prefectures having rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Gumma, Niigata, Toyama, Nagano, Kyoto and Shimane. Eighteen prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

The case rate for influenza in October (0.9) was slightly less than in September (1.0). It was less than a third of the rate (2.8) in October 1947. More than half (25) of the prefectures reported they had no cases this month. Shiga Prefecture had the highest rate (25.2) and accounted for 30 percent of all cases reported. Rates in the remaining 20 prefectures ranged from 0.4 in Tokyo and Shizuoka to 5.1 in Okayama.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 38,703 cases during October. There were 18,573 cases of syphilis. The rate was 242.2 this month compared with 251.9 in September. The current figure was 14 percent higher than the rate (212.4) in October 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 76.0 to 629.5.

Gonorrhea accounted for 17,192 cases in October, representing a rate of 224.2. This was 8 percent less than the rate in September (243.7) and 22 percent less than the figure (288.7) for October 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 48.5 to 669.8.

There were 2,938 cases of chancroid during October. The rate (38.3) was slightly higher than in the preceding month (37.3). It was, however, 27 percent less than in October 1947 (52.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 3.9 to 211.7.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** October 1948 included a 5 week period whereas September 1948 and October 1947 included only 4 weeks. The base populations for 1947 and 1948 also differ. For these reasons, comparisons between months should be based upon rates rather than numbers.

*** These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | TYPHOID FEVER | | | | PARATYPHOID FEVER | | | |
|------------|---------------|------|-------|-----|-------------------|------|-------|-----|
| | Case | | Death | | Case | | Death | |
| | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) |
| HOKKAIDO | 60 | 15.6 | 2 | 0.5 | 16 | 4.2 | - | - |
| AOMORI | 25 | 21.5 | - | - | 7 | 6.0 | 2 | 1.7 |
| IWATE | 18 | 14.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 3 | 2.4 | - | - |
| MIYAGI | 24 | 15.7 | 5 | 3.3 | 22 | 14.4 | - | - |
| AKITA | 17 | 13.9 | 3 | 2.4 | 6 | 4.9 | 1 | 0.8 |
| YAMAGATA | 6 | 4.7 | - | - | 4 | 3.1 | - | - |
| FUKUSHIMA | 29 | 15.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 7 | 3.6 | - | - |
| IBARAKI | 14 | 7.2 | 2 | 1.0 | 10 | 5.1 | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | 12 | 8.1 | 2 | 1.3 | 5 | 3.4 | - | - |
| GUMMA | 18 | 11.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | - | - |
| SAITAMA | 27 | 13.2 | 4 | 2.0 | 6 | 2.9 | 2 | 1.0 |
| CHIBA | 44 | 21.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 5 | 2.4 | - | - |
| TOKYO | 132 | 25.5 | 16 | 3.1 | 36 | 6.9 | 3 | 0.6 |
| KANAGAWA | 28 | 12.6 | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 1.8 | - | - |
| NIIGATA | 35 | 15.0 | 2 | 0.9 | 9 | 3.9 | 1 | 0.4 |
| TOYAMA | 4 | 4.2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2 | 2.1 | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | 4 | 4.4 | - | - | 1 | 1.1 | - | - |
| FUKUI | 9 | 12.8 | - | - | 2 | 2.9 | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | 2 | 2.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGANO | 9 | 4.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 4 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| GIFU | 25 | 17.2 | 6 | 4.1 | 3 | 2.1 | - | - |
| SHIZUOKA | 29 | 12.6 | 2 | 0.9 | 15 | 6.5 | 1 | 0.4 |
| AICHI | 55 | 17.8 | 7 | 2.3 | 8 | 2.6 | 2 | 0.6 |
| MIE | 32 | 23.1 | 8 | 5.8 | 8 | 5.8 | 1 | 0.7 |
| SHIGA | 3 | 3.6 | - | - | 4 | 4.8 | - | - |
| KYOTO | 25 | 14.7 | 7 | 4.1 | 4 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.6 |
| OSAKA | 15 | 4.5 | 5 | 1.5 | 12 | 3.6 | - | - |
| HYOGO | 38 | 12.6 | 8 | 2.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| NARA | 14 | 18.8 | 2 | 2.7 | 2 | 2.7 | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 9 | 9.6 | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 3.2 | - | - |
| TOTTOPI | 4 | 7.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIMANE | 9 | 10.4 | 2 | 2.3 | 1 | 1.2 | - | - |
| OKAYAMA | 22 | 13.9 | 2 | 1.3 | 6 | 3.8 | 1 | 0.6 |
| HIROSHIMA | 20 | 10.2 | 3 | 1.5 | 9 | 4.6 | - | - |
| YAMAGUCHI | 6 | 4.2 | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | 10 | 12.0 | 3 | 3.6 | 1 | 1.2 | - | - |
| KAGAWA | 2 | 2.2 | - | - | 2 | 2.2 | - | - |
| EHIME | 13 | 9.2 | 1 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| KOCHI | 13 | 15.7 | 2 | 2.4 | 2 | 2.4 | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | 21 | 6.6 | 4 | 1.3 | 4 | 1.3 | - | - |
| SAGA | 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | 2 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KUMAMOTO | 2 | 1.2 | - | - | 1 | 0.6 | - | - |
| OTTA | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.8 | 6 | 5.0 | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | 3 | 3.0 | - | - | 3 | 3.0 | 2 | 2.0 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 3 | 1.8 | - | - | 1 | 0.6 | - | - |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| ** Oct 48 | 894 | 11.7 | 112 | 1.5 | 248 | 3.2 | 19 | 0.2 |
| * Sep 48 | 1013 | 16.5 | 143 | 2.3 | 311 | 5.1 | 14 | 0.2 |
| * Oct 47 | 1487 | 24.9 | 298 | 4.5 | 418 | 7.0 | 34 | 0.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30 OCTOBER 1948

| PREFECTURE | DIPHTHERIA | | | | DYSENTERY | | | |
|------------|------------|------|--------|------|-----------|------|--------|------|
| | Case | | Death | | Case | | Death | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| HOKKAIDO | 152 | 39.5 | 16 | 4.2 | 48 | 12.5 | 3 | 0.8 |
| AOMORI | 23 | 19.7 | 2 | 1.7 | 13 | 11.2 | 5 | 4.3 |
| IWATE | 21 | 17.0 | 2 | 1.6 | 56 | 45.3 | 5 | 4.0 |
| MIYAGI | 46 | 30.1 | 2 | 1.3 | 38 | 24.9 | 5 | 3.3 |
| AKITA | 54 | 44.0 | 4 | 3.3 | 22 | 17.9 | 6 | 4.9 |
| YAMAGATA | 33 | 25.6 | 6 | 4.7 | 13 | 10.1 | 3 | 2.3 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 40 | 20.6 | 4 | 2.1 | 35 | 18.1 | 19 | 9.8 |
| IBARA | 21 | 10.7 | 2 | 1.0 | 62 | 31.7 | 31 | 15.9 |
| TOCHIGI | 20 | 13.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 15 | 10.1 | 8 | 5.4 |
| GUMMA | 29 | 18.8 | 6 | 3.9 | 20 | 13.0 | 3 | 1.9 |
| SAITAMA | 28 | 13.7 | 2 | 1.0 | 21 | 10.3 | 12 | 5.9 |
| CHIBA | 20 | 9.8 | - | - | 36 | 17.6 | 9 | 4.4 |
| TOKYO | 94 | 18.1 | 4 | 0.8 | 119 | 23.0 | 29 | 5.6 |
| KANAGAWA | 49 | 22.1 | 2 | 0.9 | 30 | 13.5 | 13 | 5.9 |
| NIIGATA | 73 | 31.3 | 4 | 1.7 | 45 | 19.3 | 5 | 2.1 |
| TOYAMA | 32 | 33.5 | 5 | 5.2 | 5 | 5.2 | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | 34 | 37.7 | 1 | 1.1 | 5 | 5.6 | - | - |
| FUKUI | 13 | 18.5 | - | - | 2 | 2.9 | 1 | 1.4 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 8 | 10.3 | - | - | 5 | 6.4 | 1 | 1.3 |
| WAGANO | 44 | 22.1 | 2 | 1.0 | 16 | 8.0 | 4 | 2.0 |
| CHUGU | 14 | 9.6 | 2 | 1.4 | 20 | 13.7 | 20 | 13.7 |
| SHIZUOKA | 13 | 5.6 | 1 | 0.4 | 25 | 10.9 | 19 | 8.3 |
| AICHI | 55 | 17.8 | 3 | 1.0 | 45 | 14.6 | 36 | 11.7 |
| MIE | 20 | 14.4 | - | - | 21 | 15.1 | 18 | 13.0 |
| SHIGA | 10 | 12.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 8 | 9.6 | 4 | 4.8 |
| KYOTO | 22 | 12.9 | 1 | 0.6 | 27 | 15.8 | 5 | 2.9 |
| OSAKA | 28 | 8.3 | 3 | 0.9 | 53 | 15.8 | 10 | 3.0 |
| HYOGO | 54 | 17.9 | 5 | 1.7 | 47 | 15.6 | 14 | 4.6 |
| NARA | 14 | 18.8 | 2 | 2.7 | 8 | 10.8 | 4 | 5.4 |
| WAKAYAMA | 10 | 10.7 | - | - | 11 | 11.7 | 3 | 3.2 |
| TOTTORI | 13 | 22.9 | - | - | 5 | 8.8 | 5 | 8.8 |
| SHIMANE | 40 | 46.3 | - | - | 21 | 24.3 | 5 | 5.8 |
| OKAYAMA | 26 | 16.5 | 2 | 1.3 | 29 | 18.4 | 13 | 8.2 |
| HIROSHIMA | 40 | 20.4 | 3 | 1.5 | 39 | 19.9 | 15 | 7.7 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 44 | 30.6 | 1 | 0.7 | 49 | 34.0 | 20 | 13.9 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 11 | 13.2 | 2 | 2.4 | 12 | 14.4 | 2 | 2.4 |
| KAGAWA | 6 | 6.7 | - | - | 17 | 19.0 | 6 | 6.7 |
| EHIME | 18 | 12.7 | - | - | 25 | 17.7 | 9 | 6.4 |
| KOCHI | 17 | 20.5 | 1 | 1.2 | 20 | 24.2 | 6 | 7.2 |
| FUKUOKA | 103 | 32.5 | 9 | 2.8 | 56 | 17.7 | 17 | 5.4 |
| SAGA | 63 | 70.8 | 2 | 2.2 | 8 | 9.0 | 6 | 6.7 |
| WAGASAKI | 43 | 28.7 | 5 | 3.3 | 24 | 16.0 | 15 | 10.0 |
| KUMAMOTO | 19 | 11.1 | 4 | 2.3 | 5 | 2.9 | 4 | 2.3 |
| OITA | 86 | 72.2 | 5 | 4.2 | 18 | 15.1 | 17 | 14.3 |
| MIYAZAKI | 45 | 44.7 | 4 | 4.0 | 21 | 20.9 | 12 | 11.9 |
| MAGOSHIMA | 58 | 34.3 | 6 | 3.6 | 8 | 4.7 | 10 | 5.9 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| **OCT 1948 | 1706 | 22.2 | 127 | 1.7 | 1228 | 16.0 | 457 | 6.0 |
| *SEP '48 | 804 | 13.1 | 56 | 0.9 | 2545 | 41.5 | 746 | 12.2 |
| *OCT '47 | 1909 | 31.9 | 221 | 3.3 | 3320 | 55.5 | 579 | 8.7 |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30 October 1948

| PREFECTURE | SMALLPOX | | | | TYPHUS FEVER | | | |
|------------|----------|------|--------|------|--------------|------|--------|------|
| | Case | | Death | | Case | | Death | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| HOKKAIDO | 4 | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AOMORI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IWATE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAGI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AKITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| IBARAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GUMMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SAITAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CHIBA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOKYO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KANAGAWA | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.9 | - | - |
| NIIGATA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOYAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGANO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| GIFU | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIZUOKA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| AICHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIGA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KYOTO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OSAKA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HYOGO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NARA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTTORI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIMANE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OKAYAMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HIROSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGUCHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGAWA | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.1 | - | - |
| EHIME | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KOCHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SAGA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KUMAMOTO | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| OITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Oct 48 | 4 | 0.1 | - | - | 3 | 0.0 | - | - |
| * Sep 48 | 1 | 0.0 | - | - | 4 | 0.1 | - | - |
| * Oct 47 | 5 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.1 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | MALARIA | | | | JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|------|----------------------|------|--------|------|
| | Case | | Death | | Case | | Death | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| HOKKAIDO | 12 | 3.1 | - | - | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| AOMORI | 2 | 1.7 | - | - | 9 | 7.7 | 11 | 9.4 |
| IWATE | - | - | - | - | 15 | 12.1 | 10 | 8.1 |
| MIYAGI | 2 | 1.3 | - | - | 27 | 17.7 | 13 | 8.5 |
| AKITA | 1 | 0.8 | - | - | 17 | 13.9 | 12 | 9.8 |
| YAMAGATA | 1 | 0.8 | - | - | 9 | 7.0 | 4 | 3.1 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 9 | 4.6 | - | - | 1 | 0.5 | 5 | 2.6 |
| IBARAKI | 2 | 1.0 | - | - | 5 | 2.6 | 7 | 3.6 |
| TOCHIGI | 4 | 2.7 | - | - | 3 | 2.0 | 3 | 2.0 |
| GUMMA | 2 | 1.3 | - | - | 1 | 0.6 | 8 | 5.2 |
| SAITAMA | 3 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CHIBA | 3 | 1.5 | - | - | 43 | 21.0 | 2 | 1.0 |
| TOKYO | 15 | 2.9 | - | - | 19 | 3.7 | 57 | 11.0 |
| KANAGAWA | 8 | 3.6 | - | - | 5 | 2.3 | 8 | 3.6 |
| NIIGATA | 7 | 3.0 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 6.0 |
| TOYAMA | 2 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.0 | - | - | 1 | 1.0 |
| ISHIKAWA | 2 | 2.2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2.2 |
| FUKUI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | 1 | 1.3 | - | - | 1 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.3 |
| NAGANO | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 52 | 26.2 | 14 | 7.0 |
| GIFU | 3 | 2.1 | - | - | 6 | 4.1 | 4 | 2.7 |
| SHIZUOKA | 3 | 1.3 | - | - | 8 | 3.5 | 5 | 2.2 |
| AICHI | 6 | 1.9 | - | - | 9 | 2.9 | 9 | 2.9 |
| RIE | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.4 |
| SHIGA | 130 | 155.7 | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | 5 | 6.0 |
| KYOTO | 8 | 4.7 | - | - | 3 | 1.8 | - | - |
| OSAKA | 2 | 0.6 | - | - | 6 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.6 |
| HYOGO | 11 | 3.6 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 4.0 |
| NARA | 3 | 4.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 2 | 2.1 | - | - | 3 | 3.2 | 2 | 2.1 |
| TOTTORI | 2 | 3.5 | - | - | 5 | 8.8 | 3 | 5.3 |
| SHIMANE | 2 | 2.3 | - | - | 2 | 2.3 | 4 | 4.6 |
| OKAYAMA | 3 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - |
| HIROSHIMA | 14 | 7.2 | - | - | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 3 | 2.1 | - | - | 5 | 3.5 | 1 | 0.7 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 3 | 3.6 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.2 |
| KAGAWA | 1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EHIME | 3 | 2.1 | - | - | 3 | 2.1 | 8 | 5.6 |
| KOCHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.2 |
| FUKUOKA | 30 | 9.5 | - | - | 26 | 8.2 | 5 | 1.6 |
| SAGA | 3 | 3.4 | - | - | 12 | 13.5 | 5 | 5.6 |
| NAGASAKI | 4 | 2.7 | - | - | 26 | 17.4 | 11 | 7.4 |
| KUMAMOTO | 1 | 0.6 | - | - | 7 | 4.1 | - | - |
| OITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | 1 | 1.0 | - | - | 5 | 5.0 | 5 | 5.0 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 7 | 4.1 | - | - | 11 | 6.5 | 8 | 4.7 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| **OCT 48 | 322 | 4.2 | 5 | 0.1 | 348 | 4.5 | 267 | 3.5 |
| * SEP 48 | 513 | 8.4 | 6 | 0.1 | 2827 | 46.1 | 996 | 16.2 |
| * OCT 47 | 746 | 12.5 | 33 | 0.5 | 61 | 1.0 | 38 | 0.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | SCARLET FEVER | | | | EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS | | | |
|------------|---------------|------|-------|-----|---------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| | Case | | Death | | Case | | Death | |
| | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) | (N) | (R) |
| HOKKAIDO | 33 | 8.6 | - | - | 11 | 2.9 | 2 | 0.5 |
| AOMORI | 3 | 2.6 | - | - | 7 | 6.0 | 6 | 5.2 |
| IVATE | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.8 |
| MIYAGI | 14 | 9.2 | - | - | 6 | 3.9 | - | - |
| AKITA | 2 | 1.6 | - | - | 6 | 4.9 | 3 | 2.4 |
| YAMAGATA | 2 | 1.6 | - | - | 3 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.8 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 2 | 1.0 | - | - | 5 | 2.6 | 1 | 0.5 |
| IBARAKI | 4 | 2.0 | - | - | 4 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| TOCHIGI | 5 | 3.4 | - | - | 1 | 0.7 | - | - |
| GUMMA | 8 | 5.2 | - | - | 3 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.6 |
| SAITAMA | 12 | 5.9 | - | - | 1 | 0.5 | - | - |
| CHIBA | 3 | 1.5 | - | - | 2 | 1.0 | - | - |
| TOKYO | 53 | 10.2 | 2 | 0.4 | 13 | 2.5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| KANAGAWA | 9 | 4.1 | - | - | 2 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 |
| NIIGATA | 5 | 2.1 | - | - | 4 | 1.7 | - | - |
| TOYAMA | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2.1 | 1 | 1.0 |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2.6 | - | - |
| NAGANO | 14 | 7.0 | - | - | 4 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| GIFU | 3 | 2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIZUOKA | 2 | 0.9 | - | - | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.4 |
| AICHI | 7 | 2.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIE | 2 | 1.4 | - | - | 1 | 0.7 | - | - |
| SHIGA | 5 | 6.0 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.2 |
| KYOTO | 9 | 5.3 | - | - | 6 | 3.5 | 6 | 3.5 |
| OSAKA | 3 | 0.9 | - | - | 5 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| HYOGO | 3 | 1.0 | - | - | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| NARA | 1 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTTORI | - | - | - | - | 4 | 7.1 | - | - |
| SHIMANE | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.2 | 1 | 1.2 |
| OKAYAMA | 8 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.6 | - | - | - | - |
| HIROSHIMA | 2 | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGUCHI | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.7 | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGAWA | 1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EHIME | 1 | 0.7 | - | - | 2 | 1.4 | - | - |
| KOCHI | 1 | 1.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | 8 | 2.5 | - | - | 3 | 0.9 | - | - |
| SAGA | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2.2 | 1 | 1.1 |
| NAGASAKI | 1 | 0.7 | - | - | 3 | 2.0 | 3 | 2.0 |
| KUMAMOTO | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.6 |
| OITA | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.7 |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | 1 | 0.6 | - | - | 2 | 1.2 | - | - |
| ** Oct 48 | 229 | 3.0 | 3 | 0.0 | 112 | 1.5 | 39 | 0.5 |
| * Sep 48 | 151 | 2.5 | 3 | 0.0 | 171 | 2.8 | 44 | 0.7 |
| * Oct 47 | 142 | 2.4 | 4 | 0.1 | 144 | 2.4 | 61 | 0.9 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

| PREFECTURE | MEASLES | | WHOOPING COUGH | | TUBERCULOSIS | |
|------------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Case | | Case | | Case | |
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| HOKKAIDO | 442 | 115.0 | 657 | 170.9 | 2699 | 702.1 |
| AOMORI | 59 | 50.7 | 43 | 36.9 | 420 | 360.6 |
| IWATE | 21 | 17.0 | 33 | 26.7 | 818 | 661.0 |
| MIYAGI | 17 | 11.1 | 56 | 36.7 | 758 | 496.6 |
| AKITA | 17 | 13.9 | 73 | 59.5 | 553 | 450.7 |
| YAMAGATA | 32 | 24.9 | 75 | 58.3 | 426 | 331.0 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 47 | 24.3 | 13 | 6.7 | 751 | 387.6 |
| IBARAKI | 3 | 1.5 | 26 | 13.3 | 608 | 311.1 |
| TOCHIGI | 1 | 0.7 | 71 | 47.7 | 540 | 362.4 |
| GUMMA | 26 | 16.9 | 131 | 85.1 | 417 | 271.0 |
| SAITAMA | - | - | 48 | 23.5 | 634 | 311.0 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 16 | 7.8 | 356 | 174.0 |
| TOKYO | 16 | 3.1 | 255 | 49.2 | 4303 | 830.7 |
| KANAGAWA | 5 | 2.3 | 62 | 28.0 | 1515 | 683.8 |
| NIIGATA | 35 | 15.0 | 208 | 89.3 | 1088 | 467.2 |
| TOYAMA | 19 | 19.9 | 102 | 106.9 | 694 | 727.2 |
| ISHIKAWA | 35 | 38.9 | 53 | 58.8 | 581 | 645.0 |
| FUKUI | 5 | 7.1 | 46 | 65.6 | 217 | 309.6 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 13 | 16.7 | 134 | 171.9 |
| NAGANO | 7 | 3.5 | 187 | 94.1 | 746 | 375.2 |
| GIFU | 53 | 36.4 | 62 | 42.5 | 599 | 411.0 |
| SHIZUOKA | 4 | 1.7 | 49 | 21.3 | 873 | 379.3 |
| AICHI | 2 | 0.6 | 162 | 52.5 | 1356 | 439.6 |
| MIE | 30 | 21.6 | 34 | 24.5 | 398 | 281.8 |
| SHIGA | 9 | 10.8 | 51 | 61.1 | 338 | 404.9 |
| KYOTO | 7 | 4.1 | 127 | 74.4 | 1547 | 906.8 |
| OSAKA | 32 | 9.5 | 188 | 55.9 | 2132 | 634.3 |
| HYOGO | 6 | 2.0 | 122 | 40.4 | 1144 | 379.1 |
| NARA | 3 | 4.0 | 13 | 17.5 | 212 | 285.0 |
| WAKAYAMA | 29 | 30.9 | 5 | 5.3 | 243 | 259.3 |
| TOTTORI | 2 | 3.5 | 11 | 19.4 | 321 | 566.1 |
| SHIMANE | 72 | 83.4 | 119 | 137.8 | 828 | 958.9 |
| OKAYAMA | 6 | 3.8 | 72 | 45.6 | 844 | 534.0 |
| HIROSHIMA | 50 | 25.6 | 43 | 22.0 | 1252 | 639.9 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 1 | 0.7 | 23 | 16.0 | 560 | 389.1 |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | - | - | 226 | 272.0 |
| KAGAWA | 3 | 3.4 | 12 | 13.4 | 253 | 283.3 |
| EHIME | 2 | 1.4 | 91 | 64.3 | 758 | 535.2 |
| KOCHI | 7 | 8.5 | 4 | 4.8 | 284 | 342.9 |
| FUKUOKA | 88 | 27.8 | 177 | 55.9 | 1828 | 577.2 |
| SAGA | 6 | 6.7 | 20 | 22.5 | 465 | 522.3 |
| NAGASAKI | 34 | 22.7 | 18 | 12.0 | 817 | 545.9 |
| KUMAMOTO | 15 | 8.8 | 17 | 10.0 | 480 | 281.0 |
| OITA | 16 | 13.4 | 24 | 20.2 | 474 | 398.1 |
| MIYAZAKI | 1 | 1.0 | 25 | 24.9 | 437 | 434.4 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 19 | 11.3 | 53 | 31.4 | 560 | 331.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| **OCT 48 | 1284 | 16.7 | 3690 | 48.1 | 37487 | 488.8 |
| * SEP 48 | 920 | 15.0 | 4738 | 77.2 | 33418 | 544.7 |
| * OCT 47 | 2150 | 35.9 | 4658 | 77.8 | 27137 | 453.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR FIVE
WEEKS ENDED 30 October 1948

| PREFECTURE | PNEUMONIA CASE | | INFLUENZA CASE | |
|------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate |
| HOKKAIDO | 312 | 81.2 | 2 | 0.5 |
| AOMORI | 115 | 98.7 | - | - |
| IWATE | 45 | 36.4 | 1 | 0.8 |
| MIYAGI | 136 | 89.1 | 1 | 0.7 |
| AKITA | 126 | 102.7 | - | - |
| YAMAGATA | 81 | 62.9 | 1 | 0.8 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 139 | 71.7 | - | - |
| IBARAKI | 124 | 63.4 | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | 65 | 43.6 | - | - |
| GUMMA | 69 | 44.8 | 1 | 0.6 |
| SAITAMA | 41 | 20.1 | 2 | 1.0 |
| CHIBA | 18 | 8.8 | - | - |
| TOKYO | 191 | 36.9 | 2 | 0.4 |
| KANAGAWA | 60 | 27.1 | - | - |
| NIIGATA | 168 | 72.1 | - | - |
| TOYAMA | 98 | 102.7 | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | 71 | 78.8 | 1 | 1.1 |
| FUKUI | 48 | 68.5 | 3 | 4.3 |
| YAMANASHI | 23 | 29.5 | 1 | 1.3 |
| NAGANO | 110 | 55.3 | - | - |
| GIFU | 114 | 78.2 | 1 | 0.7 |
| SHIZUOKA | 77 | 33.5 | 1 | 0.4 |
| AICHI | 95 | 30.8 | 3 | 1.0 |
| MIE | 41 | 29.5 | - | - |
| SHIGA | 41 | 49.1 | 21 | 25.2 |
| KYOTO | 83 | 48.7 | 2 | 1.2 |
| OSAKA | 76 | 22.6 | 8 | 2.4 |
| HYOGO | 85 | 28.2 | 4 | 1.3 |
| NARA | 17 | 22.8 | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 31 | 33.1 | - | - |
| TOTTORI | 19 | 33.5 | - | - |
| SHIMANE | 81 | 93.8 | - | - |
| OKAYAMA | 73 | 46.3 | 8 | 5.1 |
| HIROSHIMA | 99 | 50.6 | 1 | 0.5 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 11 | 7.6 | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | 21 | 25.3 | - | - |
| KAGAWA | 11 | 12.3 | - | - |
| EHIME | 133 | 93.9 | - | - |
| KOCHI | 46 | 55.5 | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | 321 | 101.4 | 3 | 0.9 |
| SAGA | 80 | 89.9 | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | 61 | 40.8 | - | - |
| KUMAMOTO | 74 | 43.3 | 2 | 1.2 |
| OITA | 33 | 27.7 | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | 49 | 48.7 | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | 113 | 66.9 | - | - |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| **Oct 48 | 3925 | 51.2 | 69 | 0.9 |
| * Sep 48 | 2358 | 38.4 | 62 | 1.0 |
| * Oct 47 | 4213 | 70.4 | 166 | 2.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 30 October 1948

| PREFECTURE | CHANCROID | | GONORRHEA | | SYPHILIS | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Number | Rates | Number | Rates | Number | Rates |
| HOKKAIDO | 65 | 16.9 | 811 | 211.0 | 815 | 212.0 |
| AOMORI | 23 | 19.7 | 140 | 120.2 | 127 | 109.0 |
| IWATE | 8 | 6.5 | 73 | 59.0 | 167 | 135.0 |
| MIYAGI | 39 | 25.6 | 216 | 141.5 | 275 | 180.2 |
| AKITA | 27 | 22.0 | 101 | 82.3 | 124 | 101.1 |
| YAMAGATA | 6 | 4.7 | 85 | 66.0 | 200 | 155.4 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 41 | 21.2 | 239 | 123.4 | 282 | 145.6 |
| IBARAKI | 22 | 11.3 | 150 | 76.7 | 246 | 125.9 |
| TOCHIGI | 21 | 14.1 | 242 | 162.4 | 313 | 210.1 |
| GUMMA | 26 | 16.9 | 222 | 144.3 | 300 | 195.0 |
| SAITAMA | 29 | 14.2 | 151 | 74.1 | 155 | 76.0 |
| CHIBA | 12 | 5.9 | 130 | 63.5 | 212 | 103.6 |
| TOKYO | 190 | 36.7 | 1338 | 258.3 | 1301 | 251.1 |
| KANAGAWA | 145 | 65.4 | 1047 | 472.5 | 959 | 432.8 |
| NIIGATA | 9 | 3.9 | 113 | 48.5 | 201 | 86.3 |
| TOYAMA | 15 | 15.7 | 198 | 207.5 | 205 | 214.8 |
| ISHIKAWA | 27 | 30.0 | 126 | 139.9 | 240 | 266.4 |
| FUKUI | 34 | 48.5 | 148 | 211.1 | 154 | 219.7 |
| YAMANASHI | 22 | 28.2 | 125 | 160.4 | 101 | 129.6 |
| NAGANO | 18 | 9.1 | 213 | 107.1 | 242 | 121.7 |
| GIFU | 50 | 34.3 | 400 | 274.5 | 185 | 126.9 |
| SHIZUOKA | 36 | 15.6 | 361 | 156.8 | 383 | 166.4 |
| AICHI | 653 | 211.7 | 1440 | 466.8 | 1318 | 427.2 |
| MIE | 34 | 24.5 | 165 | 118.9 | 344 | 247.9 |
| SHIGA | 28 | 33.5 | 115 | 137.8 | 163 | 195.2 |
| KYOTO | 142 | 83.2 | 574 | 336.5 | 725 | 425.0 |
| OSAKA | 181 | 53.8 | 1200 | 357.0 | 1568 | 466.5 |
| HYOGO | 181 | 60.0 | 748 | 247.8 | 1088 | 360.5 |
| NARA | 55 | 73.9 | 171 | 229.8 | 266 | 357.5 |
| WAKAYAMA | 36 | 38.4 | 341 | 363.9 | 324 | 345.7 |
| TOTTORI | 22 | 38.8 | 145 | 255.7 | 162 | 285.7 |
| SHIMANE | 15 | 17.4 | 62 | 71.8 | 133 | 154.0 |
| OKAYAMA | 72 | 45.6 | 337 | 213.6 | 393 | 249.1 |
| HIROSHIMA | 100 | 51.1 | 998 | 510.1 | 539 | 275.5 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 166 | 115.3 | 964 | 669.8 | 906 | 629.5 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 5 | 6.0 | 56 | 67.4 | 77 | 92.7 |
| KAGAWA | 12 | 13.4 | 88 | 98.5 | 139 | 155.6 |
| EHIME | 26 | 18.4 | 157 | 110.9 | 226 | 159.6 |
| KOCHI | 22 | 26.6 | 112 | 135.2 | 130 | 157.0 |
| FUKUOKA | 193 | 60.9 | 1335 | 421.5 | 1312 | 414.2 |
| SAGA | 13 | 14.6 | 280 | 314.5 | 218 | 244.9 |
| NAGASAKI | 46 | 30.7 | 448 | 299.3 | 399 | 266.6 |
| KUMAMOTO | 27 | 15.8 | 232 | 135.8 | 389 | 227.8 |
| OTTA | 21 | 17.6 | 247 | 207.5 | 197 | 165.5 |
| MIYAZAKI | 4 | 4.0 | 134 | 133.2 | 113 | 112.3 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 19 | 11.3 | 214 | 126.7 | 257 | 152.2 |
| **Oct 48 | 2938 | 38.3 | 17192 | 224.2 | 18573 | 242.2 |
| *Sep 48 | 2290 | 37.3 | 14950 | 243.7 | 15455 | 251.9 |
| *Oct 47 | 3140 | 52.5 | 17275 | 288.7 | 12710 | 212.4 |

FOOTNOTES

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947, and the 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.